

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPHIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. HOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines of type matter, or its equivalent in space,
inserted in any part of the paper, for the first time,
1 square 1 day, \$1.00
do 2 " " 2.00
do 3 " " 3.00
do 4 " " 4.00
do 5 " " 5.00
do 6 " " 6.00
do 7 " " 7.00
do 8 " " 8.00
do 9 " " 9.00
do 10 " " 10.00
do 11 " " 11.00
do 12 " " 12.00
do 13 " " 13.00
do 14 " " 14.00
do 15 " " 15.00
do 16 " " 16.00
do 17 " " 17.00
do 18 " " 18.00
do 19 " " 19.00
do 20 " " 20.00
do 21 " " 21.00
do 22 " " 22.00
do 23 " " 23.00
do 24 " " 24.00
do 25 " " 25.00
do 26 " " 26.00
do 27 " " 27.00
do 28 " " 28.00
do 29 " " 29.00
do 30 " " 30.00
do 31 " " 31.00
do 32 " " 32.00
do 33 " " 33.00
do 34 " " 34.00
do 35 " " 35.00
do 36 " " 36.00
do 37 " " 37.00
do 38 " " 38.00
do 39 " " 39.00
do 40 " " 40.00
do 41 " " 41.00
do 42 " " 42.00
do 43 " " 43.00
do 44 " " 44.00
do 45 " " 45.00
do 46 " " 46.00
do 47 " " 47.00
do 48 " " 48.00
do 49 " " 49.00
do 50 " " 50.00
do 51 " " 51.00
do 52 " " 52.00
do 53 " " 53.00
do 54 " " 54.00
do 55 " " 55.00
do 56 " " 56.00
do 57 " " 57.00
do 58 " " 58.00
do 59 " " 59.00
do 60 " " 60.00
do 61 " " 61.00
do 62 " " 62.00
do 63 " " 63.00
do 64 " " 64.00
do 65 " " 65.00
do 66 " " 66.00
do 67 " " 67.00
do 68 " " 68.00
do 69 " " 69.00
do 70 " " 70.00
do 71 " " 71.00
do 72 " " 72.00
do 73 " " 73.00
do 74 " " 74.00
do 75 " " 75.00
do 76 " " 76.00
do 77 " " 77.00
do 78 " " 78.00
do 79 " " 79.00
do 80 " " 80.00
do 81 " " 81.00
do 82 " " 82.00
do 83 " " 83.00
do 84 " " 84.00
do 85 " " 85.00
do 86 " " 86.00
do 87 " " 87.00
do 88 " " 88.00
do 89 " " 89.00
do 90 " " 90.00
do 91 " " 91.00
do 92 " " 92.00
do 93 " " 93.00
do 94 " " 94.00
do 95 " " 95.00
do 96 " " 96.00
do 97 " " 97.00
do 98 " " 98.00
do 99 " " 99.00
do 100 " " 100.00
Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.00 per year each
to be 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Special notices, (classified and kept) having pre-
cedence of ordinary advertisements, 50 per cent ad-
vance on ordinary rates.
Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Com-
panies, etc., half price.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will
be inserted till forfeit, and charged for accordingly.
All "Front-end" advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vance. This rule will not be varied from.
Advertising bills payable quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. H. KNOWLTON. (Johann) A. A. JACKSON.
JOHN WILKINS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office at Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis. at 10 o'clock
NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap-
hin's Block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.
S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Healy's Hat Store
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.
J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates
Nichols, North Main street. at 10 o'clock
M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist. Office over Moseley & Bro's Bookstore, West
Main street, Janesville, Wis. at 10 o'clock
WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Laphin's Block
Janesville, Wisconsin. at 10 o'clock
L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's story
block, East Milwaukee street. at 10 o'clock
G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence,
Academy at a few rods northwest Milwaukee street
at 10 o'clock
DR. H. F. PENDLETON,
Dentist. Is prepared to operate in every branch of his
profession. Houses over north of Healy & E.
Main street, Janesville, Wis. at 10 o'clock
SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. at 10 o'clock
H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-
ican Express Office. at 10 o'clock
ELDRIDGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers
Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. H. PEASE.
DR. Z. FOLSON,
Oculist, office at the New England House
Janesville, Wis. at 10 o'clock
L. O. O. P.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 11, meets in Laphin's Block, on
Monday evening of each week. at 8 o'clock
A. PECKHAM, N. O.,
BENNETT, CANNADAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Laphin's
Block, Janesville, Wis. will furnish Abstracts of title
and loan money. at 10 o'clock
NEW YORK CASH STORE,
No. 10, corner of Wisconsin and Main streets, Janesville,
Wis. at 10 o'clock
W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with architectural drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short
notice. Office in Laphin's Block. at 10 o'clock
J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to re-
ceive claims from the United States government. Special
attention paid to rejected patent cases; also to
claims on and patent litigation. Office in May's
building, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, Janes-
ville, Wis. at 10 o'clock
F. L. KAYSON,
Agent.
UNION IS THE MOTTO.
Price & Co's Fanning Mills
At 10 o'clock the Best Mills in the State say the
best of the north, as they have taken the
FIRST PREMIUM
at the State Fair and at the 2nd Fair of Rock county.
The long experience in the business enables them to offer
Fanning Mills of all
IMPROVED KIND,
put up in the best style and workmanship for separating
out from wheat and cleaning grain and grain of
every variety. We have on hand at all times a first
rate mill and cannot fail to suit the purchaser.
Receipts
date on short notice on reasonable terms. All orders
directed to Price & Co, Janesville, will be promptly at-
tended to. Factory on the stage road to Madison, 2 1/2
miles northwest from Janesville. at 10 o'clock
Received this Day
A T. DeBorne's, a very large supply of the celebrated
Gold Pen, Pencil and Toothbrush manufactured
by J. W. DeBorne, at 10 o'clock
Sabbath School Libraries.
SINCLAIR, BAKER, BOWEN, & Co. A very large supply
of every variety of books, at 10 o'clock
To Masons!
To take a Job of Brick Work. at 10 o'clock
Dry Wood for Sale!
DELIVERED to any part of the city, saved or whole.
at 10 o'clock
WARRANTED DUES FOR SALE
at 10 o'clock

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL
AND
THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.
With the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do
certify that we have purchased Boots (of their
own manufacture) from
MOSSER, Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time hereinafter stated:

Name	Residence	Oct.	Time Worn
Henry Wright	Porter, Rock	14	15 months
Michael Miso	Fulton, Rock	4	2 years
J. F. Antisell	Rock	4	15 months
John Lynch	Porter, Rock	6	12 "
John F. Copping	Janesville	6	12 "
Robert Wilson	Janesville	6	12 "
H. H. Doolittle	Center	6	12 "
John Crall	Center	6	12 "
O. S. Chapman	Janesville	6	12 "
Herbert Feltus	Center	6	12 "
John Tacey	Center	6	12 "
John Henry	Johnstown	6	12 "
David Griffin	Janesville	6	12 "
I. A. J. Bennett	McDon	6	12 "
A. L. Eager	Porter	6	12 "
John Devins	Janesville	6	12 "
John Devins	Phynouth	6	12 "
Clark Popper	Center	6	12 "
James H. Baker	Center	6	12 "
B. M. M. A.	Walworth	6	12 "
Thos H. Thompson	Janesville	6	12 "
Wm. Baker	Center	6	12 "
Samuel Stevens	Center	6	12 "
John Green	Fulton	6	12 "
J. D. Clark	Janest	6	12 "
Wm. Hennes	Center	6	12 "
James Clark	Rock	6	12 "
David Griffin	Rock	6	12 "
John W. Burgess	La Prairie	6	12 "
G. W. Cronk	Center	6	12 "
Wm. Miller	Center	6	12 "
N. Gray	Janesville	6	12 "
O. P. Palmer	Center	6	12 "
Alfred Paul	Fulton	6	12 "
David Green	Janesville	6	12 "
J. W. D. Parker	Center	6	12 "

and
good for another winter.
We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same"
and to make a trial by those who do not wish to cer-
tify to the quality of our work.
A General Stock of every article of
BOOTS AND SHOES
kept on hand by MOSSER, HEMMING & THOMAS,
Janesville, Oct. 10th, 1860.

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.
S. T. SUIT
KENTUCKY SALT RIVER
BOURBON
WHISKEY,
DISTILLERIES!
ADDRESS
S. T. SUIT,
DISTILLER,
Jefferson County, Kentucky.
The above pure and celebrated article is for sale, for
MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
by
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
Agents by Appointment.

JAMES PYLE'S
WATER
THE MOST EFFECTUAL AND
WHOLE-SOME SALUTARY EVER
INTRODUCED.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS Everywhere.
MANUFACTORY,
345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,
NEW YORK.
SOLE BY
F. S. ELDRIDGE,
at Janesville, Wis.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
GLASSWARE!
CONSISTING in part of all Sizes and Styles of
Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses,
Goblets, etc., etc., in great variety.
and all kinds of
TABLE GLASSWARE.
A Large Assortment of all kinds of
TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSED
LANTERNS, LAMPS, & C.
ALL KINDS OF BAR FIXTURES.
A NEW KIND OF BLOWN GLASS
Fruit Jars!
that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requiring
no cork or wax, and never
GOODS SOLD CHEAP.
September, 11th, 1860. at 10 o'clock
THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
for
Getting up Clubs.
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly!
The Democrat will continue to be a faithful ad-
vocate and supporter of the principles of the republi-
can party. Its columns will be especially devoted to
the west to the advocacy of western interests and the
abolition of western rights. The administration of
Abraham Lincoln will receive the cordial and unflin-
ging support. The great measures of a Pacific railroad
on the central route for the landless; the
improvement of river navigation; reclamation and
reforms in all the departments of the federal govern-
ment, will be urged with zeal and decision which
have not for the Democrat's history. On all
questions it will be fully responsive to the right, and only
its advancement through the public good.
THE NEWS, LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS,
shall afford readers constant interest. The Political,
Agricultural and Mercantile interests of the country
shall receive due attention.
THE DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER
of the Democrat is well established. This important
feature of the management of one thoroughly fa-
miliar with general affairs, and we pledge our hon-
or that its columns shall always be the true index of
truth here, and it furnishes daily more commercial
news than any other paper in Wisconsin.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR GREAT DOLLAR
WEEKLY!
The largest paper in the country for the price of one
dollar. THE TRI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT,
at \$1.00 per annum, is the most complete paper of its
kind in the west. It is especially valuable to River
and Railroad Merchants. It contains the complete
Commercial, River and Telegraph news of each day
issue, besides all the interesting news matter and
editorial of the Daily.
TERMS: STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
Daily, one cent.
Tri-Weekly, one year, \$4.00
Weekly, one year, \$1.00
Weekly, Tri-Weekly: Five copies for \$18; ten
copies for \$35; twenty copies and one to get up of
club for \$50.
Weekly: Ten copies and one to get up of club, \$10;
thirty copies and one Tri-Weekly, \$30; fifty copies
and one Daily, \$50.
It is not required that all of a club shall be sent to
one place. The Democrat may be sent to different
offices, and the subscriptions may commence at any
time.
It is time to subscribe.
Papers will be continued ONE WEEK ONLY after ex-
piration of subscription.
McKee & Fitchback, Proprietors.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES.
CAN be seen at the lowest of the West Office, M
week's service. These Machines have received the
superiority of those sold to the public from the
fact of their being made by the best of the
The complete and perfect to all those of fabric-
The first and best of the kind, and the best of the
to get out of order. They are simple and complete
in their construction and to require a practical hand
to use them. They are in full and complete
These machines will be kept in repair for one year free
of charge.
F. L. KAYSON,
Agent.
UNION IS THE MOTTO.
Price & Co's Fanning Mills
At 10 o'clock the Best Mills in the State say the
best of the north, as they have taken the
FIRST PREMIUM
at the State Fair and at the 2nd Fair of Rock county.
The long experience in the business enables them to offer
Fanning Mills of all
IMPROVED KIND,
put up in the best style and workmanship for separating
out from wheat and cleaning grain and grain of
every variety. We have on hand at all times a first
rate mill and cannot fail to suit the purchaser.
Receipts
date on short notice on reasonable terms. All orders
directed to Price & Co, Janesville, will be promptly at-
tended to. Factory on the stage road to Madison, 2 1/2
miles northwest from Janesville. at 10 o'clock
Received this Day
A T. DeBorne's, a very large supply of the celebrated
Gold Pen, Pencil and Toothbrush manufactured
by J. W. DeBorne, at 10 o'clock
Sabbath School Libraries.
SINCLAIR, BAKER, BOWEN, & Co. A very large supply
of every variety of books, at 10 o'clock
To Masons!
To take a Job of Brick Work. at 10 o'clock
Dry Wood for Sale!
DELIVERED to any part of the city, saved or whole.
at 10 o'clock
WARRANTED DUES FOR SALE
at 10 o'clock

WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS!
FANCY GOODS!
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Cigar Holders, &c.
A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all
the latest styles and patterns
LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS
MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE
Jewelry Store
OF
WEBB & LEE,
Which have been selected with the
GREATEST CARE
direct from the
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
By Themselves.
Please Call & Examine the new Styles.
WEBB & LEE,
Laphin's Block. Janesville.
W. H. TALLMAN, **H. W. COLLINS**
EMPIRE DRUG STORE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1845.
TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
East Indian, European & American
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, the
Fruit, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc., etc., in great
variety. Also, a large stock of the best of the
Glassware, which are sold at low prices.
All orders for goods promptly attended to and re-
spectedly delivered.
TALLMAN & COLLINS.
WE WILL
MANUFACTURE
DEALERS
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

WE WILL
MANUFACTURE
DEALERS
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.
JOHN H. BOALD,
MANUFACTURER
DEALER
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

WE WILL
MANUFACTURE
DEALERS
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.
JOHN H. BOALD,
MANUFACTURER
DEALER
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

DAILY GAZETTE.
ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.
Secretary Seward has returned to Wash-
ington, after a two days' visit to his home
in Auburn. Attorney General Bates has
left Washington on a short visit to his home
at St. Louis. Secretary of War Cameron
also took a respite of a couple of days on
Friday, to visit New York on business.
Mr. Hale's progress through Massachu-
setts, on his journey from Boston, was a
triumphal march. At Worcester, Spring-
field and other places, he was called from
the cars, warmly welcomed, and by a friend-
ly compulsion made to reiterate those noble
sentiments of patriotism which have won
for him the respect and admiration of all
lovers of their country.
The Cleveland Herald says: We under-
stand that Vallandigham, a few evenings
since, came near being shot by an indig-
nant publican of Dayton, who leveled his
pistol at Vallandigham and snapped it, but
it missed fire. The cause was a dispute as
to payment of a "score" at the bar that
stood against the congressman.
Rev. Mr. Mather had a "set to," a few
days since, with Mr. Goldworthy, on High
street, Mineral Point, Wis. The preacher
showed science, and by striking straight
from the shoulder, vanquished his antagonist.
The muss was bred from a political discus-
sion, and the result was a Union triumph.
Prince Napoleon, who is now in Chicago,
says in his letter of acceptance to Gov. An-
drew's invitation to visit Massachusetts:—
"For a long time I have cherished for
America a profound sympathy, inspired by
its grandeur and by its liberal institutions;
and the cordial reception which I now meet
with from so many of its notable inhabi-
tants will leave in my heart a touching and
enduring remembrance."
The statue of Ethan Allen, by Mead, the
young Vermont sculptor, has been finished
at his studio in Brattleboro, and is ready to
be forwarded to Montpelier, where it will
be placed in the portico of the State House.
It will be inaugurated on the 8th of Octo-
ber, at the opening of the next session of
the Legislature, Hon. Fred. Woodbridge,
of Vergennes, delivering the oration. The
marble for the statue weighed in the rough
state fourteen tons.
Photographed \$5 bills on the Bank of An-
bun, New York, have appeared in Buff-
alo.
At the head of the Ohio regiments are now
41 colonels, of whom 18 belong to the dem-
ocratic party and 18 to the republican party
and 3 to the American, the politics of 2
being unknown. Also, there are among
them 8 graduates from West Point and two
who were educated at West Point, (hav-
ing spent one or more years there) while
1) saw service in Mexico, 2) in Europe,
and 6) in Virginia in military service, 2
have experience, and only 9 are from civil
rank, without military education or expe-
rience previous to the rebellion.
Forty boxes of carlines, weighing nine
thousand pounds, arrived at St. Louis, for
General Fremont.
ARMY BREAD.—Two hundred barrels of
bread are being daily manufactured in to-day
of flour, and forwarded to Washington, by
the Mechanical Bakery and Kendall's Bak-
ery, in this city. The supply from this
source is immense, and is to continue for
some time to come. The new bread dif-
fers from other bread in being made of
nothing but flour and water. The absence
of the usual ingredients insures its preser-
vation for several months in good condition.
It is made into thin cakes, like soda crackers,
about double the size, and is packed in
boxes of convenient weight. The pro-
cess of manufacture is very simple and brief—
The flour is mixed with water, and run sev-
eral times through a pair of rollers to knead
it well, after which it is placed in a ma-
chine which rolls it into a large, thin cake
and cuts it the right size, at the same time
indenting it after the fashion of waffles. It
goes directly to the oven where it bakes in five
minutes, and comes out ready for packing.
The time occupied in its transit from dry
flour to ready-made bread is not ten min-
utes.
This bread is not intended for camp use.
The men make their own bread in camp,
and reserve the army bread for marching
rations, and such times as it is impossible
to procure the common article. A soldier
can pack away a great many of these thin
cakes and carry them easily. They are not
of the most palatable cakes in the world,
and do not melt in the mouth like confection-
ery, but with good teeth, and a strong
appetite for sauce, there might be wor-
shiping for an emergency.—Chicago Times.

DAILY GAZETTE.
ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.
Secretary Seward has returned to Wash-
ington, after a two days' visit to his home
in Auburn. Attorney General Bates has
left Washington on a short visit to his home
at St. Louis. Secretary of War Cameron
also took a respite of a couple of days on
Friday, to visit New York on business.
Mr. Hale's progress through Massachu-
setts, on his journey from Boston, was a
triumphal march. At Worcester, Spring-
field and other places, he was called from
the cars, warmly welcomed, and by a friend-
ly compulsion made to reiterate those noble
sentiments of patriotism which have won
for him the respect and admiration of all
lovers of their country.
The Cleveland Herald says: We under-
stand that Vallandigham, a few evenings
since, came near being shot by an indig-
nant publican of Dayton, who leveled his
pistol at Vallandigham and snapped it, but
it missed fire. The cause was a dispute as
to payment of a "score" at the bar that
stood against the congressman.
Rev. Mr. Mather had a "set to," a few
days since, with Mr. Goldworthy, on High
street, Mineral Point, Wis. The preacher
showed science, and by striking straight
from the shoulder, vanquished his antagonist.
The muss was bred from a political discus-
sion, and the result was a Union triumph.
Prince Napoleon, who is now in Chicago,
says in his letter of acceptance to Gov. An-
drew's invitation to visit Massachusetts:—
"For a long time I have cherished for
America a profound sympathy, inspired by
its grandeur and by its liberal institutions;
and the cordial reception which I now meet
with from so many of its notable inhabi-
tants will leave in my heart a touching and
enduring remembrance."
The statue of Ethan Allen, by Mead, the
young Vermont sculptor, has been finished
at his studio in Brattleboro, and is ready to
be forwarded to Montpelier, where it will
be placed in the portico of the State House.
It will be inaugurated on the 8th of Octo-
ber, at the opening of the next session of
the Legislature, Hon. Fred. Woodbridge,
of Vergennes, delivering the oration. The
marble for the statue weighed in the rough
state fourteen tons.
Photographed \$5 bills on the Bank of An-
bun, New York, have appeared in Buff-
alo.
At the head of the Ohio regiments are now
41 colonels, of whom 18 belong to the dem-
ocratic party and 18 to the republican party
and 3 to the American, the politics of 2
being unknown. Also, there are among
them 8 graduates from West Point and two
who were educated at West Point, (hav-
ing spent one or more years there) while
1) saw service in Mexico, 2) in Europe,
and 6) in Virginia in military service, 2
have experience, and only 9 are from civil
rank, without military education or expe-
rience previous to the rebellion.
Forty boxes of carlines, weighing nine
thousand pounds, arrived at St. Louis, for
General Fremont.
ARMY BREAD.—Two hundred barrels of
bread are being daily manufactured in to-day
of flour, and forwarded to Washington, by
the Mechanical Bakery and Kendall's Bak-
ery, in this city. The supply from this
source is immense, and is to continue for
some time to come. The new bread dif-
fers from other bread in being made of
nothing but flour and water. The absence
of the usual ingredients insures its preser-
vation for several months in good condition.
It is made into thin cakes, like soda crackers,
about double the size, and is packed in
boxes of convenient weight. The pro-
cess of manufacture is very simple and brief—
The flour is mixed with water, and run sev-
eral times through a pair of rollers to knead
it well, after which it is placed in a ma-
chine which rolls it into a large, thin cake
and cuts it the right size, at the same time
indenting it after the fashion of waffles. It
goes directly to the oven where it bakes in five
minutes, and comes out ready for packing.
The time occupied in its transit from dry
flour to ready-made bread is not ten min-
utes.
This bread is not intended for camp use.
The men make their own bread in camp,
and reserve the army bread for marching
rations, and such times as it is impossible
to procure the common article. A soldier
can pack away a great many of these thin
cakes and carry them easily. They are not
of the most palatable cakes in the world,
and do not melt in the mouth like confection-
ery, but with good teeth, and a strong
appetite for sauce, there might be wor-
shiping for an emergency.—Chicago Times.

DAILY GAZETTE.
ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.
Secretary Seward has returned to Wash-
ington, after a two days' visit to his home
in Auburn. Attorney General Bates has
left Washington on a short visit to his home
at St. Louis. Secretary of War Cameron
also took a respite of a couple of days on
Friday, to visit New York on business.
Mr. Hale's progress through Massachu-
setts, on his journey from Boston, was a
triumphal march. At Worcester, Spring-
field and other places, he was called from
the cars, warmly welcomed, and by a friend-
ly compulsion made to reiterate those noble
sentiments of patriotism which have won
for him the respect and admiration of all
lovers of their country.
The Cleveland Herald says: We under-
stand that Vallandigham, a few evenings
since, came near being shot by an indig-
nant publican of Dayton, who leveled his
pistol at Vallandigham and snapped it, but
it missed fire. The cause was a dispute as
to payment of a "score" at the bar that
stood against the congressman.
Rev. Mr. Mather had a "set to," a few
days since, with Mr. Goldworthy, on High
street, Mineral Point, Wis. The preacher
showed science, and by striking straight
from the shoulder, vanquished his antagonist.
The muss was bred from a political discus-
sion, and the result was a Union triumph.
Prince Napoleon, who is now in Chicago,
says in his letter of acceptance to Gov. An-
drew's invitation to visit Massachusetts:—
"For a long time I have cherished for
America a profound sympathy, inspired by
its grandeur and by its liberal institutions;
and the cordial reception which I now meet
with from so many of its notable inhabi-
tants will leave in my heart a touching and
enduring remembrance."
The statue of Ethan Allen, by Mead, the
young Vermont sculptor, has been finished
at his studio in Brattleboro, and is ready to
be forwarded to Montpelier, where it will
be placed in the portico of the State House.
It will be inaugurated on the 8th of Octo-
ber, at the opening of the next session of
the Legislature, Hon. Fred. Woodbridge,
of Vergennes, delivering the oration. The
marble for the statue weighed in the rough
state fourteen tons.
Photographed \$5 bills on the Bank of An-
bun, New York, have appeared in Buff-
alo.
At the head of the Ohio regiments are now
41 colonels, of whom 18 belong to the dem-
ocratic party and 18 to the republican party
and 3 to the American, the politics of 2
being unknown. Also, there are among
them 8 graduates from West Point and two
who were educated at West Point, (hav-
ing spent one or more years there) while
1) saw service in Mexico, 2) in Europe,
and 6) in Virginia in military service, 2
have experience, and only 9 are from civil
rank, without military education or expe-
rience previous to the rebellion.
Forty boxes of carlines, weighing nine
thousand pounds, arrived at St. Louis, for
General Fremont.
ARMY BREAD.—Two hundred barrels of
bread are being daily manufactured in to-day
of flour, and forwarded to Washington, by
the Mechanical Bakery and Kendall's Bak-
ery, in this city. The supply from this
source is immense, and is to continue for
some time to come. The new bread dif-
fers from other bread in being made of
nothing but flour and water. The absence
of the usual ingredients insures its preser-
vation for several months in good condition.
It is made into thin cakes, like soda crackers,
about double the size, and is packed in
boxes of convenient weight. The pro-
cess of manufacture is very simple and brief—
The flour is mixed with water, and run sev-
eral times through a pair of rollers to knead
it well, after which it is placed in a ma-
chine which rolls it into a large, thin cake
and cuts it the right size, at the same time
indenting it after the fashion of waffles. It
goes directly to the oven where it bakes in five
minutes, and comes out ready for packing.
The time occupied in its transit from dry
flour to ready-made bread is not ten min-
utes.
This bread is not intended for camp use.
The men make their own bread in camp,
and reserve the army bread for marching
rations, and such times as it is impossible
to procure the common article. A soldier
can pack away a great many of these thin
cakes and carry them easily. They are not
of the most palatable cakes in the world,
and do not melt in the mouth like confection-
ery, but with good teeth, and a strong
appetite for sauce, there might be wor-
shiping for an emergency.—Chicago Times.

DAILY GAZETTE.
ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.
Secretary Seward has returned to Wash-
ington, after a two days' visit to his home
in Auburn. Attorney General Bates has
left Washington on a short visit to his home
at St. Louis. Secretary of War Cameron
also took a respite of a couple of days on
Friday, to visit New York on business.
Mr. Hale's progress through Massachu-
setts, on his journey from Boston, was a
triumphal march. At Worcester, Spring-
field and other places, he was called from
the cars, warmly welcomed, and by a friend-
ly compulsion made to reiterate those noble
sentiments of patriotism which have won
for him the respect and admiration of all
lovers of their country.
The Cleveland Herald says: We under-
stand that Vallandigham, a few evenings
since, came near being shot by an indig-
nant publican of Dayton, who leveled his
pistol at Vallandigham and snapped it, but
it missed fire. The cause was a dispute as
to payment of a "score" at the bar that
stood against the congressman.
Rev. Mr. Mather had a "set to," a few
days since, with Mr. Goldworthy, on High
street, Mineral Point, Wis. The preacher
showed science, and by striking straight
from the shoulder, vanquished his antagonist.
The muss was bred from a political discus-
sion, and the result was a Union triumph.
Prince Napoleon, who is now in Chicago,
says in his letter of acceptance to Gov. An-
drew's invitation to visit Massachusetts:—
"For a long time I have cherished for
America a profound sympathy, inspired by
its grandeur and by its liberal institutions;
and the cordial reception which I now meet
with from so many of its notable inhabi-
tants will leave in my heart a touching and
enduring remembrance."
The statue of Ethan Allen, by Mead, the
young Vermont sculptor, has been finished
at his studio in Brattleboro, and is ready to
be forwarded to Montpelier, where it will
be placed in the portico of the State House.
It will be inaugurated on the 8th of Octo-
ber, at the opening of the next session of
the Legislature, Hon. Fred. Woodbridge,
of Vergennes, delivering the oration. The
marble for the statue weighed in the rough
state fourteen tons.
Photographed \$5 bills on the Bank of An-
bun, New York, have appeared in Buff-
alo.
At the head of the Ohio regiments are now
41 colonels, of whom 18 belong to the dem-
ocratic party and 18 to the republican party
and 3 to the American, the politics of 2
being unknown. Also, there are among
them 8 graduates from West Point and two
who were educated at West Point, (hav-
ing spent one or more years there) while
1) saw service in Mexico, 2) in Europe,
and 6) in Virginia in military service, 2
have experience, and only 9 are from civil
rank, without military education or expe-
rience previous to the rebellion.
Forty boxes of carlines, weighing nine
thousand pounds, arrived at St. Louis, for
General Fremont.
ARMY BREAD.—Two hundred barrels of
bread are being daily manufactured in to-day
of flour, and forwarded to Washington, by
the Mechanical Bakery and Kendall's Bak-
ery

NUMBER 151.

JOB PRINTING

JOB PRINTING!
Recent Large Additions
TO OUR
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT
Have made the Gazette Office one of the

Best Jobbing Office
In the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin.
With our

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!
We are enabled to execute any order for work with
PROMPTNESS
unequaled in this section of the state, and
IN STYLE AND NEATNESS!
We challenge a comparison with any or all.
We have in our employment a foreman whose good
taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equal
by few.


THE PERSONAL ATTENTION
of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done
in the office, and if an error is committed by the office
the job will be reprinted without charge.
We invite the attention of our friends to our
Work and our Facilities for Executing It
in the fullest confidence that they will be
ENTIRELY SATISFIED
not only with the manner in which their orders are
filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
WISCONSIN

West Milwaukee Street,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN



A detailed illustration of a wooden barrel, likely representing a shipping container for goods. The barrel is shown from a slightly elevated, side-on perspective. It has several horizontal staves and metal hoops. Several labels are attached to the barrel with straps or bands. The labels are rectangular and contain text in a bold, sans-serif font. The text on the labels includes: 'MEDICINES', 'CHEMICALS', 'PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES', 'G. B. ROU', 'JANE S', 'PAT', 'ONE OIL', and 'AIN'. The barrel is set against a background of stylized, dark, vertical lines, possibly representing a forest or a dock.



G. R. Curtis,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

KEEPS on hand a full stock of all articles belonging to the General Drug Trade, and of the
Best Quality,
 and always sells at the
LOWEST PRICES.
 Physicians are requested to examine quality and price.

Painting Materials,
a full assortment.
Ice Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil
best quality and low price.
BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE.
Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Fixtures.

BRUSHES AND COMBS
TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,
Hair Oils and Pomades,
PORTE MONAIES, POCKET KNIVES, NICK
NACKS, &c.,

TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,
all for sale
CHEAP FOR CASH.
mar7dewtf PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
ROCK RIVER
IRON WORKS.

WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER, ONE BLOCK BELOW THE LOWER BRIDGE
Janesville, Wisconsin.

MAKE to order Steam Engines and Machinery, Castings, and Forgings, Sugar Mills, Bridge and Building Bolts, and all kinds of Machinery Work and repairing, at

Greatly Reduced Prices.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to repairing **all kinds** machinery, such as steam Engines, Separators, Horse power, Reapers, &c., at the lowest rates.
The proprietors of this establishment would say to those wanting work done in our line that we are experienced workmen, ourselves, and oversee all work done in the shop. Our tools are of the best quality, and we employ competent workmen to use them, and finally we



J. G. WHELOCK,

**Liquors, Wines, Cigars,
Furniture, Fixtures, Fishes, Meats,
FRUITS, ETC., ETC.**
CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of the
choicest kinds of
French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jama-
ica, St. Croix and New England Rum.

an endless variety of fine imported wines. The
brands of Champagne, London Porter and Scotch
Muir's East India Pale Ale in Jugs, which will be
and a most excellent drink for invalids. **Current**
in bottles or on draught. Old Kentucky Peach
and Bourbon Whiskey, Virginia and Pennsylvania
Monongahela Whiskey, New Jersey Elder Brandy.

Groat Western Depot for
Ginger Wine, Longworth's Sparkling and

Catawba, Pike's Celebrated Cincinnati Ohio
Whisky, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Wolf's Scheidam Schnapps,
Zimmerman's Cataw-
ba Brandy,
all at

EASTERN JOBBING PRICES.

The best assortment of Bottled Liquors, Wines,
Dais, &c., in the West, some of which have been in
es over four years.

The Old Stand, Lapping's Block, Main street
 opposite Stage House, Janesville, Wis.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
 WITH
 Improvements, at Reduced Prices

E. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company having gained all their rights at law, with infringing manufacturers of Sewing Machines, propose that the same shall be benefited thereby, and have accordingly the

PRICES OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES.

See this date they will be sold at rates that will give a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, central in

P A I N T
AND

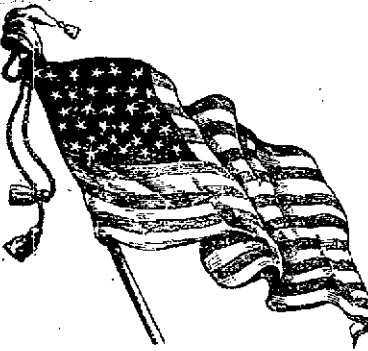
**White Wash
BRUSHES,**
received to-day by Merchants' Despatch, at
TALLMAN & COLLINS.
PLANK LEASERS FOR SALE.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 5, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the delegates be named in early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 19, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Keweenaw, Spring Valley and Anson are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at ROCKVILLE, on SATURDAY the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention in Madison, on the 25th.

WESTON MILLER, Assembly Dist. Com.
OAKIN GUERNSEY, Assembly Dist. Com.
September 2d, 1861.

Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at a general place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

By order of Committee.

Northern Sympathy.

It is a matter of no great surprise that men in the seceded states, whose position is naturally among the Unionists, are now found acting, perhaps conscientiously, with the malcontents. The wholesale and persistent misrepresentations of the character and objects of the northern people and of the national administration, so industriously thrust before them by the southern press, furnishes them no puerile excuse for conduct that in itself is highly reprehensible.

It is true that they can put their finger upon no act of the administration, or of the northern people, that in the slightest degree justifies these misrepresentations. As states and individuals they have been treated with the extremest forbearance on the part of the government, and their rights have been religiously respected by the great body of the people of the north.

But it is natural that men who are constantly violating the rights of a whole race of their fellow beings, who are trampling under foot the dearest heritage given to man by his Maker—his personal freedom—should be plagued by a certain fearful looking-for of some awful but just retribution; and there is no doubt but that they look upon the people of the free states as instruments in the hands of an avenging providence to inflict upon them this retribution.

So believing, we might expect to find them trying to avert the blow, however justly deserved the chastisement may appear to them.

But what shall we say of intelligent men in the northern states, who know the feelings and temper of the people; who have seen the reluctance with which the government has been driven to sustain itself, and who still have the hardihood to denounce the government and the people, and sympathize with and aid the rebellion? How ought such men to be looked upon by their fellows, or dealt with by the government?

It is in vain for them to dodge the matter by saying that they are in favor of peace. Peace has been out of the question from the day the result of the election last fall was known up to the present moment. No authorized act of the leaders of the insurgents has indicated anything but an aggressive policy; an unflinching determination to dismember and entirely break up this government; to annul the compact between the states, and utterly throw off and repudiate their allegiance to it. They even commenced preparations for such an object long before it could be known that an administration would be chosen adverse to their ostensible claims. They meant to be prepared for any contingency. They had an eye single to the accomplishment of their great object—the dissolution of the Union; and any other apparent intention exhibited by them has been a mere pretence to palliate the outrage they contemplated, and give them more time for its consummation.

We ask again, then, what can be said of those in our midst who, if they do not openly justify these things, are much more ready to reproach our own government than to condemn its enemies? Is it safe longer to tolerate them? We may be answered that they are not worth noticing. We do not believe the answer is sufficient. Secret, associated action is potent even by small numbers, and we cannot estimate the injury that may be perpetrated in the dark, when in daylight all is apparently open and fair. Let us not be accused of counselling unlawful violence upon any one. We repudiate such an idea. If legal means cannot stop the mouths of the open sympathizer with rebellion, or prevent his secret machinations, let the wretched scum of the public dry him up, and their wakeful vigilance set at naught his treasonable purpose. But by all means do not let him ga-

cape under the thin subterfuge of "peace," which is lately becoming so common to those who seek the most effectual way to paralyze the arm of the government now stretched out in defence of our dearest rights. This is the most dangerous phase that northern sympathy has yet assumed. Let it be repudiated while it is yet weak, and let the objects of its abettors be fully unmasked.

Mat H. Carpenter on the War.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2, 1861.

ISAAC WOODLE, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have received your favor in regard to my speech to the first regiment, and have read it with great surprise. Nothing could pain me more than to learn that the sentiments and opinions there expressed separate me in the least degree from the democratic party. Especially should I regret to have my political friends in Rock county think I have abandoned one principle for which we have contended; and I am persuaded that a little reflection will satisfy you and them that such is not the case.

The first principle of democracy has been, and is, devotion to our whole country, and fidelity to the constitution of the United States in every particular. Compared with this, all other things are to be held as naught; and even the organization of the democratic party—a party that has shown itself capable of administering the general government, because it has ever sympathized with the principles on which it is founded—should be cheerfully abandoned for the present, if that be necessary, to preserve intact the government our fathers constructed and left to us. The sorrowing song of Judas is the language of every true patriot "remembering" his native land.

"Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth
If I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."
You say some of my friends think that my speech verges upon republicanism, not to say abolitionism, in the method it hints at for prosecuting the war. This remark shows, does it not, that we are still thinking of party, when we should be thinking only of country. The question is not whether a certain line of conduct will please an abolitionist, but whether it will save the government. No two men can differ upon this proposition, that we have a terrible war upon our hands.

But it may be asked, how can a democrat, who all through the last campaign opposed Lincoln upon the ground that his election would plunge the country in a war, now counsel a conduct of the war that most delights these very republicans who have provoked it?

This question is, to my mind, very easily answered. In the last campaign we all believed that the south were honest in professing their fear for the safety of slavery if Lincoln was elected, and that if so exasperated the south would take up arms. It is impossible to determine, and it is immaterial, whether the south was honest in that pretence or not. It must be confessed that there are many reasons for believing that the southern leaders desired a dissolution of the Union upon other grounds, and that they would have made the effort of treason if Lincoln had been defeated. Their treatment of Douglas at Charleston, their conduct in the campaign, their undisguised preference for Lincoln's election over that of Douglas, can be explained upon no other hypothesis. The northern democrats treated the south as a father does a sickly son. We sought to avert a row; we did not think that the election of Lincoln would justify the south in rebelling, but we feared it would have that effect. Therefore we sought to avoid the struggle by preventing what we feared would cause it. We labored faithfully, but we were defeated; and the influence of the south tended to that result. We were defeated in consequence of our fidelity to what we believed the just rights of the south under the constitution; and the south, which might by constitutional means have rendered Mr. Lincoln's administration powerless for harm, scorned peaceful securities, and flew to arms. A more disgraceful act of ingratitude is not recorded in history. The democrats of the north had for years defended southern rights, at the expense of popularity and place at home; we had, for adhering to their cause, been driven from office in every northern state; and the first time that the consequences of their conduct were visited upon them, as well as upon us, they rebelled. Northern democrats then firmly resolved that the rebellion should be put down, and the government sustained.

Did we mean what we said, or not? I take it we did. If so, all the old issues are to be forgotten. We must "leave the dead past to bury its dead," and we have but one question before us, how can this rebellion be most speedily and most effectually crushed. We have nothing to do with republicanism or abolitionism; we have simply to choose the readiest means to a wished-for end.

Mr. Secretary Smith in a recent speech says—
"The theory of this government is that the states are sovereign within their proper sphere. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NO MORE RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day."

"It is not the province of the government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the states of the Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way."

Well, to every word of this, of course, everybody subscribes. But does Mr. Smith think that he solves the great question that lies at the gate of the government, by these trite commonplaces? It is not the province of the government to enter into a crusade against slavery; but I take it to be the undoubted province of the government to maintain its authority in every state, by any and all necessary means; and when a state is in rebellion, to reduce it to obedience in the most summary way; and if this

can only be done by sweeping away slavery, then it is the province of this government, and its bounden duty, too, sweep slavery away.

The most favorable view of the matter, is to treat the south as an independent power at war with us. This the revolted states claim to be, and they ought to thank us for treating them accordingly. And everybody knows that if such were the case, we should be justified by the laws of nations in despoiling them of their property; and at the same time slaves are property. Grotius (the father of international law) says, book 3, chap. 5, sec. 1 (ed. by Whewell): "Cicero says it is not against nature to despoil 'him whom it is honorable to kill. Wherefore it is not to be wondered at, if the laws of nations permit the property of 'enemies to be destroyed and ravaged, when it has permitted them to be killed.' Polybius says that by the laws of war, all 'munitions of the enemy, ports, cities, men, ships, fruits and everything of like kind, may be either plundered or destroyed.' And in Livy we read: there are certain 'rights of war which may be exercised and must be submitted to; as to burn crops, to destroy buildings, to drive off booty of 'cattle and men.' Again book 3, chapter 6, 'of the right of acquiring things captured in war.' Section 5 he says: 'Those things are supposed to be taken from the enemy, which are taken from his subjects.' Burlamaqui, volume 2, chapter 7, says: 'I. As to the goods of an enemy it is certain that the state of war permits us to carry them off, to ravage, to spoil, or even entirely to despoil them.' Again section 2. 'This right of spoil or plunder, extends in general to all things belonging to the enemy, and the law of nations properly so called, does not exempt even sacred things.' This last quotation 'sacred things,' embraces precisely what some seem to think slavery is.

This is the undoubted law of nations; and is daily acted on by independent powers at war with each other. I am not aware that it has ever been claimed for rebels that they were entitled to a more tender treatment than the law of nations prescribes to public enemies.

The first diplomatic note addressed by this government to any foreign power, written by Mr. Jefferson, complained that the British army had carried away slaves belonging to the inhabitants of the United States; not that the carrying away of slaves was an improper act of war, but that they had been carried away after the treaty of peace had been signed, and in direct violation of the 7th article of that treaty. Not only would the government be justified in capturing slaves in the south, but by the familiar principles of national law, they are contraband of war; in which (if the slave trade were lawful) neutrals could not traffic with the south. Articles peculiarly subservient to war, without which the enemy could not carry on the war, or which enable him to carry it on at great advantage over his antagonist, are contraband.

Vattel, Law of Nations, book 3, chapter 7, section 112.
Bynkershook on War, chapter 10.
Now, whether slaves are subservient to war, and put the south on a superior footing to us, let the south speak for herself:

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser rejoices over the immense service of the slaves of the rebels, as follows:
"The total white population of the eleven states now comprising the confederacy is between five and six millions, and there, fore, to fill up the ranks of the proposed army about ten per cent of the entire white population will be required. In any other country than our own such a draft could not be met; but the southern states can furnish that number of men, and still not leave the material interests of the country in a suffering condition—"

"Those who are incapacitated for bearing arms can oversee the plantations, and the negroes can go on undisturbed in their usual labors. In the north the case is different; the men who join the army, of subjugation are the laborers, the producers and the factory operatives. Nearly every man from that section, especially those from the rural districts, leaves some branch of industry to suffer during his absence."

"The institution of slavery in the south alone enables her to place in the field a force so much larger in proportion to her white population than the north, or indeed than any country which is dependent entirely on free labor. The institution is a tower of strength to the south, particularly in the present crisis, and our enemies will be likely to find that the 'moral cancer,' about which their orators are so fond of prating, is really one of the most effective weapons employed against them by the south. Whatever number of men may be needed for this war, we are confident our people stand ready to furnish them. We are all enlisted for the war, and there must be no holding back until the independence of the south is fully acknowledged."

The method heretofore employed in prosecuting this war has carried to every Virginia secessionist a home market for whatever our troops have needed in that state. We have paid twice its value in coin for everything, including damages for trampling down crops. The coin we pay out is instantly exchanged for Southern Confederacy bonds, and finds its way into the treasury of secession, to equip rebel armies. They can stand such a war easier than we can, and perhaps longer. The war has been a source of profit to the rebels, and expense only to the loyalists.

The wickedness of this revolt has no parallel; and the government would be justified in employing the most stringent means to suppress it. It has been coaxed and cajoled long enough to see that the south are not inclined to lay down their arms as a matter of politeness. No appeal to their reason, their justice or their loyalty can avail for they seem to have neither. Now let them be pursued and hunted with fire and sword, with halter and confiscation, until they return to their obedience to the constitution and the laws; and then and

not before, can they claim to hold their slaves under the constitution. When they permit peace, they can claim the rights of peace; but they cannot insist that we shall guarantee to them all the benefits of peace while they are visiting upon us all the horrors of war. Suppose we march an army into the rebel states, and capture slaves, who is to complain of it? The loyal states will not; the rebel states cannot. They have forced a state of war upon us, and now must take the legitimate consequences, one of which I have shown this to be. The right of the master to hold his slave under the constitution is admitted AS A CIVIL RIGHT; but when he throws off the constitution, and levies war against it, how absurd it is to say that he may nevertheless turn the constitution against itself, and make it protect him while he destroys it. This makes the constitution give aid and comfort to its own enemies: makes it contribute to its own destruction. The cry of our northern press, that this war must be so fought as to respect the rights which southern citizens would enjoy under the constitution if they were at peace with it, IS TREASON. It is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. Enemies not in a very rhetorical sense, as we bandy words on the stump, but enemies in arms, and whose artillery is trained on the federal capitol. Every word spoken to protect the rights of a rebel, is a word spoken to weaken the government by narrowing the means which the government has of reducing him to obedience. I must confess I am tired and sick of it; and if I cannot denounce it inside the democratic party, I am ready to go out.

It is said this will drive Kentucky out of the Union.
Kentucky's greatest living son, in a recent speech in Boston says:
"Fellow citizens, I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the stars and stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which they have been torn. 'Nowhere have I heard the word compromise—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. So long as the rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise—noting but the honor of the country and the integrity of the government; and who, but him who is really to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?'"

How favorably the loyal language of this eloquent extract contrasts with the halting, fault-finding, treason-aiding tone of a portion of the northern press. If such are the sentiments of Kentucky, then she will not go out of the Union because the government distinguishes between its friends and its foes. If on the other hand, Kentucky is disloyal and rotten, is hypocritically remaining in the Union as Virginia did, till she was smoked out, for the purpose of controlling the policy of the government for the benefit of southern traitors, then the quicker she goes the better; we should have less to fear from her as an open enemy than as a false friend.

Pardon so long a letter, but I could not more briefly discuss the matter. I believe what I have contended for is true, and I have great confidence in truth.
Very truly yours,
MAT. H. CARPENTER.

A PELEET RESPONSE TO FREMONT.—Rev. M. D. Conway, of this city, in concluding his discourse on Sunday, spoke as follows of the gallant commander of the west:
There rings through every mind here to-day that noblest word which the war has yet elicited—the proclamation of the gallant commander of the west, who has himself a Roman Curia, brave and manly enough to leap straight into the heart of this conflict. His steel rang true upon the front of rebellion, and brought forth a spark of true fire. God grant that it may flash through the lead and light the train of liberty that yet sleeps unfired under the entrenchments of slavery!

When this war is up to the standard of John C. Fremont, the country will be saved. Hitherto known as the daring heart that first planted the stars and stripes upon the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, henceforth the nobler fame awaits him, of one who first placed the standard on the highest summit of liberty and humanity that ranged within his possible authority. Years ago, before his name was echoed through the land, as one for the highest office in the country, it was my privilege of ten to touch that brave man's hand, and look into his "mild and magnificent eye," and I never did so without feeling that there was a power sheathed in that brain and nerve which would one day be unsheathed for his country, and lend the van of honor like King Arthur's sword Excalibur, that struck only for the right, and whose stroke never failed.

The nation cried for a leader—a man; lo, he is here!
He takes the step that congress was too timid to take. He proposes to next "will this advance our chances for next presidency?" not "whether, if the country is restored, this step will not make me an object of special odium to the south?" He stops not to consider if it may not bring the lurking dagger near to his heart. Nor does he seek to shift the responsibility on others. Upon the banner of the west his own hand wrote the golden words of the eye of the world: "Their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared free men."

That one sentence will do more to strike terror to the hearts of our enemies, to strengthen us at home, to gain honor abroad, than all that has been done at Washington for thirty years.

Henceforth the genius of America adopts Fremont as her darling hero.—Cincinnati Gazette Sept. 2.

ARMY CHAPLAIN.—The Colonel of a volunteer regiment tells us the following authentic story. While his regiment was forming several preachers applied for the situation of Chaplain. He left the choice altogether to the regiment. One candidate preached without the desired success, a colleague having outdone him. To secure his election, he said: "Boys, I am a fighting man; I fought Yankee Sullivan."

Having proved his assertion, this decided the election in his favor. The other reverend gentlemen, who had offered his services, as chaplain to the regiment. We do not say that Parson Goodwin, of the American, was the preacher who whipped "Yankee Sullivan." Probably he was the Indiana volunteer to drive the mules.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.
The following order has been issued by Lieut. Gen. Scott, Sept. 3d: The General-in-Chief is happy to announce that the treasury department, in order to meet future payment to the troops, is about to supply, besides the heretofore treasury notes of \$5, \$10's and 20's, as good as gold at all banks and government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transmission by mail from officers and men to their families. Good husbands, fathers, sisters and brothers, serving under the stars and stripes, will thus have ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering which could not be reached by coin.

New York, Sept. 4.
The schooner H. Middleton, with a cargo of naval stores from Charleston for Liverpool, was seized by the frigate Ronoke while trying to run the blockade. A prize crew was put aboard and arrived here this morning. She was originally intended for a rebel privateer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.
Mansons Post.—Richmond papers are in possession of the troops' occupation of Mansons Hill, and decided that an onward movement will soon be made.

It is reported that Mr. Ely, M. C. from Rochester, New York, will soon be released. Gen. Gamble, of Missouri, has arrived here.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.
One bark and four schooners were seized by the United States Marshal to-day, under the confiscation act.

Boston, Sept. 4.
James Leguire, hailing from Halifax, N. S., was arrested in this city to-day, on charges of conspiracy against the government. He has been committed for trial at the next term of the United States district court. Bail was refused. Leguire was bound for Memphis. A sword was found in his trunk and other suspicious circumstances led to his arrest.

New York, Sept. 4.
Eight more vessels were seized to-day by government officers.
Four companies of sharpshooters, including the Massachusetts and Michigan corps, left for the south to-day.

The Post's special says that a person just from Richmond, states that the arch traitor Jeff. Davis, died at Richmond last week.

A despatch from Rosecrans speaks very encouragingly of affairs in western Virginia. It is reported that the rebels are in the vicinity of Chain Bridge.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.
James Chapin of Vicksburg, who was reported to be a captain in the rebel army, was arrested at the residence of his father-in-law in this village, by the United States marshal Burke, of Albany, by virtue of a warrant of the secretary of state. He is to go to Ft. Lafayette.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.
A copy of the Richmond Despatch of Tuesday, received by a flag of truce at Old Point, contains the following item of news: A despatch from Charleston dated Sunday night, says a brig laden with coffee ran the blockade of Sunday morning, also a vessel with fruit. Ship Liverpool arrived at Beaufort last week. Ship Alliance which arrived in Beaufort last week, is spoken of by the Examiner as laden with arms, ammunition, thread, quillsilver &c. The despatch says we may in a few days expect to be engaged and Johnston's report of the battle of Manassas.

The Petersburg Express of Monday gives an account of the taking of Fort Hatteras, and says a number of wounded escaped on a steamboat.

It gives the number killed and wounded at about eighty, and says that those who escaped from the Fort contend that the magazine exploded, but expresses doubts and adds, our last advices from North Carolina are up to eight o'clock last night, that that hour it was known that in the vicinity of Fort Macon, which commands the entrance to Beaufort Harbor, and is spoken of as the most formidable fortification on the coast of North Carolina.

An attack was expected on Monday morning.
The garrison is well prepared for assault, and will resist to the last.

The excitement throughout North Carolina and eastern Virginia is intense.
No mention is made in the despatch of the illness of Jeff. Davis, but it is certain that there is a proclamation of the President calling Congress together on the 2d inst., on account of its failing to deliver to the President for his signature, the bill authorizing the military appointments.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 3.
The confederate slaves at Old Point now number one thousand eight hundred, including women and children.

A flag of truce has come in from Norfolk with the crew of the bark Bowser, and the schooner Mary Alice, and brig Joseph, all captured by privateer Dixie, with the exception of the Joseph, which was taken by privateer Savannah. The captain and mates of the Glen are retained as prisoners at Richmond.

The captain of the Mary Alice is almost direct from Charleston. He reports that the forces there are increased four thousand men, that they apprehend an attack from recent naval expeditions. Colonel Corcoran was lately put in irons several hours for refusing to answer to his name at roll call.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.
Gen. Pope arrived here last night on the government boat Hannibal City, and leaves this evening to take the field in Missouri. The Home Guard, of this place, under Capt. Steinwedell, forty strong, accompany him as a body guard.

The rebels have torn up the railroad track and cut down telegraph poles between Hannibal and Shelbyville. Martin Green was between these places yesterday with a force of 2,000 well armed men. He had two pieces of artillery—no 9 and a 6 pounder. His camp was on the south side of the river.

Col. Moore of Missouri, and Col. Smith the Illinois 16th, with a few Union troops, came across the river and died at the Quincy House to-day. Their force is mainly at Palmyra. They reached that place yesterday after a march of thirty miles.

Gen. Hurlbut is reported west of Shelbyville with twelve or fifteen hundred Iowa and Illinois troops.

I am authorized to say that the reports that Gen. Fremont had disapproved and countermanded Gen. Pope's orders regarding the policy he had adopted in North Missouri, and particularly with regard to levying contributions in Marion county and at Palmyra, are without the slightest foundation of truth. Gen. Pope will proceed immediately with such force as will insure the complete execution of his policy.

Special despatch to the Chicago Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.
The greatest activity has prevailed to-day all along the line of the enemy's advance. They have thrown a strong force up to near the Chain Bridge, and are intrenching on the hills commanding the Chain Bridge.

A balloon reconnaissance made this afternoon disclosed a long column of Confederates stretching up as if coming from Lees-

burg—probably Johnston's army debouching to operate on the Chain Bridge.
The Confederates are also intrenching five miles from Alexandria.

The Confederates at Munson's Hill are getting guns in position, and digging rifle-pits in places to command Ball's Crossing. Munson's Bluffs are here from Tennessee. Here Western Kentucky is lost to the Union, and will go with the south. Jeff. Davis is idolized there.

The Confederates are very bold in Louisville, and say that Kentucky will secede in forty days.

Etheridge says that nothing but martial law can save Kentucky.
Jeff. Davis' death is disbelieved in Washington. Richmond papers of Monday are in this city, and they make no mention of such an occurrence.

CAIRO, Sept. 4.
An expedition consisting of three gun boats and the steamer Gen. Graham, with Colonel McArthur's regiment, seven hundred strong all under the command of Col. Wagner, was sent down the Mississippi on Monday morning. Colonel McArthur's regiment was left opposite Columbus, and the gunboats went on to Cairo. The expedition returned this evening. It exchanged shots with a rebel battery and a gun boat at Hickman; were fired at from Columbus with small arms, answered with big guns; were also fired at from Chalk Bluffs, Ky.—None of our forces were injured. So much for Western Kentucky neutrality. Nearly all of the State west of the Tennessee river is seceded.

Dr. Sim received his commission as brigade surgeon to-day, with orders to report at once to Gen. McClellan at Washington. Many regrets are expressed at his departure.

The secession could raise only three prisoners instead of twenty to exchange at Charleston. Col. Wallace brought back seventeen rebels.

Gen. Grant assumed command of the force at this post to-day.
Parties just in remark that certain that the rebels have all left Sikeston, and are concentrating at New Madrid.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Sept. 4.
A military commission has been ordered to sit at the arsenal, for the trial, according to the rules of war, of all prisoners who may be brought before it.

The commission consists of Major Sturges, 1st Cavalry; Major McViney, Smith's Independent Illinois Volunteers; Captain Ziegler, Twelfth Missouri Volunteers; Captain Hall and Wm. Allen, Seventh Missouri Volunteers; and Captain Gen. Mount, Mounted Rifles. Judge Advocate, Col. Henry Charles.

DeAnna, a Bavarian officer, who came over from Europe and raised a regiment here, is dismissed from service, by sentence of a court martial. The charge against him was that he persisted in going to Gen. Fremont's headquarters, and when sentinels refused to let him pass, saying, "Damned body-guard—Hungarian humbug—very big with your body-guard," or words to that effect.

Further advices from the southwest report that McCulloch left Springfield more than a week since, taking eight or ten regiments of Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas troops. At last advices he had reached Iron Springs, in Lawrence county, and was marching towards Arkansas.

Such wounded as belong to the confederate forces proper, and are able to be moved, are being conveyed south.
The rebels give color to the report that McCulloch quarreled with Price, and is disgusted with Missouri secessionists.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.
Times correspondence.—The tug boat R. B. Forbes arrived at the navy yard this afternoon. Her captain, 1st and 2d mates, bosun and carpenter were immediately arrested, by order of the navy department, and put in double irons. The charge against them has not been transpired, but it is believed their arrest has grown out of their reckless conduct from the time the boat left Boston.

Considerable skirmishing transpired this morning near Bailey's Cross Roads. An hour before daylight the rebels in considerable force from Munson's Hill drove in our pickets from the Cross Roads and took possession of the point. Our companies of the 31st, commanded by Capt. Leonard, drove the rebels back, and again held the position. Our forces sustained a loss of two killed. They wounded nearly twenty of the rebels, and took five prisoners. They state that no intelligence had been received of the death of Jeff. Davis.

At five this p. m. our forces were in possession of the Cross Roads.

This afternoon Prof. Lowe made another ascension near Fort Corcoran, accompanied by Gen. McDowell and Capt. Zouaves. They ascended about 800 feet, and had a fine view of the rebel camps in the vicinity.

Yesterday afternoon a picket of the 4th Michigan regiment was shot by a rebel picket, and died in an hour.

Herold's correspondence.—This morning a detachment of men from two companies of the New York Fire Zouaves, under the direction of Gen. Sickles, captured four prominent rebel emissaries, 5 miles below the east branch.

Wm. Dorshimer, of Buffalo, has been appointed aid to Gen. Fremont, with a commission of major in the regular army. He will act as military secretary.

Col. Lamont is here, having arrived with the editor of the Hagerstown Mail as a prisoner. As he passed through the place the population gave unmistakable signs of sympathy with the rebel editor.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

[No report this afternoon—the line not working east of Chicago.]

MARRIED.

In this city, September 5th, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Kinney, Mr. JOHN I. SPAFFORD and Miss HELEN M. SMITH, daughter of E. D. Smith, Esq.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have, in addition to our stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., a complete assortment of Pure Old Wines and Liquors!

of all kinds, which we keep only for Medicinal Purposes and for the use of those whose infirmities compel them to resort to stimulants. Among these are some of the best and most famous of the French and Italian brands.

Blackberry Brandy.
Old French Brandy.
St. Croix Whisky.
Old Bourbon Whisky.
Very Whisky.
Maiden, Port, Malaga, Sherry and Cognac Wines, &c.
Our prices will always be as low as a pure article of the kind can be afforded.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

At the Music Store of the Chicago Tribune, 100 N. La Salle St., between the City and Dearborn Streets, is a large stock of new and popular songs, new and old, for sale at low prices.

At the Music Store of the Chicago Tribune, 100 N. La Salle St., between the City and Dearborn Streets, is a large stock of new and popular songs, new and old, for sale at low prices.

At the Music Store of the Chicago Tribune, 100 N. La Salle St., between the City and Dearborn Streets, is a large stock of new and popular songs, new and old, for sale at low prices.

At the Music Store of the Chicago Tribune, 100 N. La Salle St., between the City and Dearborn Streets, is a large stock of new and popular songs, new and old, for sale at low prices.

At the Music Store of the Chicago Tribune, 100 N. La Salle St., between the City and Dearborn Streets, is a large stock of new and popular songs, new and old, for sale at low prices.

At the Music Store of the Chicago Tribune, 100 N. La Salle St., between the City and Dearborn Streets,

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails. At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.

Arrive.	Leave.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Way,	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Way,	3:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Way,	8:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Way,	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Way,	3:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Way,	8:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Way,	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Way,	3:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Way,	8:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.

WAR MEETINGS.

A meeting in aid of the movement to form the new regiment will be held at the HARMONY SCHOOL HOUSE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 7th), at 3 o'clock.

At Afton, MONDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 9th), at 3 o'clock.

At Emerald Grove, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 10th), at 3 o'clock.

At La Prairie, at the school house south of Sinclair's, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

At Orfordville, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Avon village, on TUESDAY, Sept. 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Good speakers will be present at the above meetings.

An able Letter on the War.

The letter of M. H. Carpenter, Esq., which we publish to-day, will be read with interest, on account of its ability, as well as the high position which he occupies in the estimation of the public as a lawyer, and in the democratic party as one of its most talented members.

The positions taken are bold and radical, and are argued with force and learning. He recommends the suspension of all party discussions, the vigorous prosecution of the war, and "sweeping slavery away" in the accepted sense, under the war power.

We commend this able letter to the attentive consideration of the people of all parties.

A Good Example.

The reader noticed in yesterday's issue the statement of Lieut. Edward Ruger, in reference to the deception that had been practiced upon him and his men by certain recruiting officers at Chicago. Not at all disheartened by this treatment, the men with a patriotic zeal that deserves the highest commendation, immediately enrolled their names for the new regiment now being raised in this county and Green, to the number of over forty. This gives an earnest of what kind of spirit animates our fellow citizens in the making up of this regiment.

The company very appropriately voted to call themselves the "Ruger Guards" and chose Edward Ruger captain, S. P. Nichols 1st lieutenant, and William Roger 2d lieutenant. Mr. Ruger deserves this compliment, for he has been indefatigable in the work he has undertaken, and has drawn around him a company of men who fully sympathize with him and partake of his energy.

Letters Held for Postage.

James Andrews, Camp Randall, Madison, Wis. C. Throp Blodgett, Bradford, Vt. H. E. Sargent, Chicago, Ill. Letters held for postage, bearing old postage stamps:

John Sherwood, Mauston, Wis.

F. R. Hunt, Smyrna, N. Y.

Welcome Rich, West Amboy, N. Y.

Horace Conroe, Racine, Wis.

Mrs. Martha E. Case, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lydia Fassett, Elmira, N. Y.

Mrs. L. M. Raymond, Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. F. A. Robbins, 160 East 35th St., New York.

J. M. BURGESS, P. M.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—There will be a recruiting office kept open for this company at Ben. Bornheim's clothing store, until the company leaves the state. Persons enlisting will be forwarded to Madison at once to join the company, where they will receive their uniforms and equipments on their arrival in camp.

W. B. BRITTON, Captain.

Janesville, Sept. 24, 1861. dtf.

SELECT SCHOOL.

The school connected with Christ Church Parish, in this city, under the charge of the Rev. H. W. Spaulding, will re-open on Wednesday next, Sept. 11th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Terms—\$3.00 for common school branches, and \$5.00 for the high school, as heretofore, invariably in advance. Prompt attendance requested. d3d

AN ERROR.

We inadvertently left out the closing paragraph of Mr. J. M. Burgess' letter, which declares that he is in the ranks of the Rock county regiment for the war. Hurrah for our Janesville postmaster.

The Janesville City Zouaves will meet for drill to-night at 8 o'clock.

Each member is requested to appear at the armory in full uniform.

By order of the Captain.

IMPROVED ARCHITECTURE.

The fronts of the new business blocks being finished in this city this season, Messrs. Peter Myers, Jackson & Smith's and Dewey & Jenkins', exhibit an improvement in architecture which is very pleasing. We doubt whether a more neat, chaste and beautiful style of decoration, is to be seen any where than those which ornament these buildings. There is also a great improvement to be seen in the new dwelling houses about town.

WAR MEETING AT FOOTVILLE.

The citizens of Court met at Footville on the evening of Sept. 3d, at the school house, and appointed a committee of five to canvass the town for volunteers and for money for incidental expenses, as follows: Andrew Stevens, Jonathan F. Cory, Seth Fisher, W. A. Norton, and R. J. Nott for Center, and Jarvis Ben for that part of Plymouth contiguous to Footville.

The meeting was large and spirited. Speeches were made by Lieut. Hart and H. N. Comstock, and 17 names enrolled as volunteers.

For the Daily Gazette.

God's Gifts to Me.

Standing on the shore and gazing
O'er life's sea,
Lo! a little bark came floating
Down to me.
Angel hands were guiding
It along;
And the rippling waves were breaking
Into song.
For the little vessel was bearing
Riches freight,
Sent to me by God, from Heaven's
Pearly gird.
I reached for my arms to clasp it—
Who am I?
That the God of heaven should send me
From on high,
In a tiny, jeweled casket,
Such a gem
To make brighter for his glorious
Diadem.
Dare I take the priceless jewel
Rich and rare,
I—no weak and so unworthy,
It—no fair?
God is good to trust this jewel
Unto me;
Teach me Father, how to brighten
It for thee.
EMERALD GROVE, WIS.
GORA MAY.

WAR MEETING.

Rev. I. Coddling will address the citizens of Janesville, on the state of the nation, on SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Court Room. The ladies are particularly invited to attend.

WAR MEETING AT UNION VILLAGE.

Last evening a large and spirited war meeting was held at Union Village. Town committee appointed to canvass for volunteers and money were H. B. Blodgett, Albert Adams and Charles Miller. Speeches were made by Sheriff Putnam and H. N. Comstock. A good state of feeling prevailed, and Union will do her share in the raising of our home regiment. The people of Union are also taking measures to silence rebels at home.

Colonel O'Connor has received his commission as Colonel of the second regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, but a correspondent says that he is laboring under a bronchial affection, and that he may yet be obliged to give up the command.

Rock and Green counties are attempting to raise a regiment jointly.

Old Dan will try to raise one by himself.—Madison Journal.

Dane is good luck, but will have to get up early in the morning to be ahead in raising the regiment. The young braves down this way are on the war path in earnest.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The ten companies composing the 7th regiment have all arrived at Camp Randall. Some of the companies are not quite full, but recruits are coming in every day. There are now over 900 men in camp, belonging to this regiment, and it will probably leave on the 15th inst.

The Janesville Fire Zouaves, Capt. Britton, are the first company in camp for the eighth regiment.

The ranks are not quite full, and should be filled up immediately.

The Madison Journal says that Prof. Martin has executed with a pen a neat copy of the pay roll of the Janesville Light Guard of the fifth regiment.

It is surmounted by a finely drawn American eagle, and other ornaments.

MILITARY ITEMS.

A commission has been issued to Henry Naumany, Milwaukee, as surgeon of the 9th Regiment.

To H. N. Gregory, M. D., as surgeon of Daniels' Cavalry Battalion.

To Chas. L. Harris, as colonel, Chas. A. Wood, lieutenant colonel, and Arthur Platt, as major of the 11th Regiment.

To H. O. Johnson, captain, F. J. Harrington, 1st lieutenant, and R. W. Harkness, 2d lieutenant, of Walworth County Badgers, and the company assigned to the Tenth Regiment.

To John E. Perkins, captain, Victor Wolf, 1st lieutenant, and Frank McGuire, 2d lieutenant, of Eau Claire Badgers.

Orders have been issued to the Crawford County Volunteers, Capt. Green, assigning his company to the Eighth Regiment, in place of the Kingston Guards, which failed to be ready.

The Sugar River Rifles, Capt. Estee, are ordered to Camp Randall, Sept. 6th, for the Eighth Regiment.

The companies at Delavan and Elkhorn have united, are reported full, and have been ordered to quarters.

The Jackson County Rifles, Black River Falls, report 70 men ready, and have been ordered to place the men to board and quarters.

The Randall Zouaves, Capt. Beckley, Madison, report 50 men enlisted, and are to be furnished with quarters and board.

The Watson Guards, Mazo-Mauie, have 45 men enlisted, and have been authorized to be placed at quarters and board.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune says that prominent Kentuckians now in Washington, and owners of large numbers of slaves, are jubilant over Fremont's proclamation and its probable effects in Missouri and Kentucky.

The following new post masters have just been appointed: James H. Green, Prairie du Chien; Stillman E. Dana, Portage City; John C. Lewis, Fond du Lac.

Two hundred thousand dollars of the amount expended by the state for war purposes, has been refunded by the general government, and will be in the treasury at Madison in a few days. This is only an installment on the general account; more will be refunded in due time.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES TO THE SOUTH.

An order has been received from the war department to the western telegraph companies, and by superintendents of said companies transmitted to all managers, notifying them that no messages must be received for points south of the state of Kentucky and the city of Washington, and ordering all operators to refuse such messages.

The St. Louis Republican, the leading democratic paper in Missouri, endorses the whole of Fremont's proclamation.

COLONEL RICHARDSON A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

We are very glad to see announced the appointment of Col. Wm. A. Richardson, as Brigadier General. No braver man lives, as was fully proved in Mexico. Cool and sagacious, and possessing in an eminent degree the quality of attaching his soldiers to him, his appointment will draw out the bone and sinew of the "Military Tact," in countless numbers.

With McClellan, Grant and Richardson to command brigades, it is only necessary for the Government to name the number of men it will receive into the army from Illinois, and they can be in Missouri in a month.—Chicago Journal.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND HIS TROOPS.

Gen. McClellan grows every day more popular with the troops. He does not despise the means which make a general popular with soldiers, well knowing that if he would inspire men with true soldierly qualities they must first have confidence in him. He has frequently of late visited the camps, and thus discovering the condition of the men and ascertaining the real nature of their grievances. There are many indications of the great popularity of McClellan among the soldiers. Whenever he shows himself he is greeted with enthusiastic applause, and in their private conversation they constantly express a desire to retrieve their reputation.—Correspondence of New York Post.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

We continue Saturday's quotations:

WHEAT—good to best milling spring, 60c; fair to good shipping 58c; rejected 56c.

CORN—15c; per 100 lbs. shelled, and 14c; per 72 lbs. ear.

BARLEY—dull at 14c; per bushel.

RYE—dull at 20c; per 40 lbs.

WHEAT—dull at 15c; per 100 lbs., common to good quality.

POTATOES—dull at 1.40; per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10c; fair to choice 11c.

EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.

WOOL—ranging at 16c to 20c for common to choice fair clean clips.

HIDES—green, 25c; dry, 6c.

FLOORS—spring, 25c; per 100 lbs.

POLTRY—dressed turkeys, 45c; chickens, 50c.

SHEEP PRICES—ranging from 30c to 50c each.

GREAT REDUCTION

The Prices

SINGER & CO.'S

STANDARD MACHINES,

Well known to be the best for

Manufacturing Purposes:

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90,

Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100,

Reduced to \$75.

Singer's Letter A Machine,

Is the best machine in the world for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing purposes. Price, (with Hemmer), and beautifully ornamented,

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and applicable for manufacturing purposes.

No. 3 machines are especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy

LEATHER WORK.

In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machine, the special attention of West-Michigan, and all the rest of the country. They are of extra size, with an iron frame, and will make the largest and best leather goods. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand. The saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is extremely long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work fast as small ones.

We

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. HOLY. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines one square, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
1 square 1 day, 1.00
do 2 days, 2.00
do 3 days, 3.00
do 4 days, 4.00
do 5 days, 5.00
do 6 days, 6.00
do 7 days, 7.00
do 8 days, 8.00
do 9 days, 9.00
do 10 days, 10.00
do 11 days, 11.00
do 12 days, 12.00
do 13 days, 13.00
do 14 days, 14.00
do 15 days, 15.00
do 16 days, 16.00
do 17 days, 17.00
do 18 days, 18.00
do 19 days, 19.00
do 20 days, 20.00
do 21 days, 21.00
do 22 days, 22.00
do 23 days, 23.00
do 24 days, 24.00
do 25 days, 25.00
do 26 days, 26.00
do 27 days, 27.00
do 28 days, 28.00
do 29 days, 29.00
do 30 days, 30.00
do 31 days, 31.00
do 32 days, 32.00
do 33 days, 33.00
do 34 days, 34.00
do 35 days, 35.00
do 36 days, 36.00
do 37 days, 37.00
do 38 days, 38.00
do 39 days, 39.00
do 40 days, 40.00
do 41 days, 41.00
do 42 days, 42.00
do 43 days, 43.00
do 44 days, 44.00
do 45 days, 45.00
do 46 days, 46.00
do 47 days, 47.00
do 48 days, 48.00
do 49 days, 49.00
do 50 days, 50.00
do 51 days, 51.00
do 52 days, 52.00
do 53 days, 53.00
do 54 days, 54.00
do 55 days, 55.00
do 56 days, 56.00
do 57 days, 57.00
do 58 days, 58.00
do 59 days, 59.00
do 60 days, 60.00
do 61 days, 61.00
do 62 days, 62.00
do 63 days, 63.00
do 64 days, 64.00
do 65 days, 65.00
do 66 days, 66.00
do 67 days, 67.00
do 68 days, 68.00
do 69 days, 69.00
do 70 days, 70.00
do 71 days, 71.00
do 72 days, 72.00
do 73 days, 73.00
do 74 days, 74.00
do 75 days, 75.00
do 76 days, 76.00
do 77 days, 77.00
do 78 days, 78.00
do 79 days, 79.00
do 80 days, 80.00
do 81 days, 81.00
do 82 days, 82.00
do 83 days, 83.00
do 84 days, 84.00
do 85 days, 85.00
do 86 days, 86.00
do 87 days, 87.00
do 88 days, 88.00
do 89 days, 89.00
do 90 days, 90.00
do 91 days, 91.00
do 92 days, 92.00
do 93 days, 93.00
do 94 days, 94.00
do 95 days, 95.00
do 96 days, 96.00
do 97 days, 97.00
do 98 days, 98.00
do 99 days, 99.00
do 100 days, 100.00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. H. KNOWLTON. A. A. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.
JOHN WINANS.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap-
pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.
N. NEWELL.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Hotel's Hat Store
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.
S. P. COLE.

J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates
Nichols, North Main street.
J. W. D. PARKER.

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist. Office at Hotel's Hat Store, West
Main street, Janesville, Wis.
M. B. JOHNSON.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Lappin's Block
Janesville, Wisconsin.
WILLARD MERRILL.

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story
block, East Milwaukee street.
L. DAY & CO.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence,
Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight
depot.
G. W. CHITTENDEN.

DR. B. F. PENDLETON,
Dentist. Is prepared to operate in every branch of his
profession. Rooms one door north of McKee & Bro's,
Main street, Janesville, Wis.
DR. B. F. PENDLETON.

SARFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.
SARFORD A. HUDSON.

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-
ican Express office.
H. A. PATTERSON.

EDRIDGE & PRAISE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.
J. J. R. PRAISE.
S. B. EDRIDGE.

DR. Z. FOLSON,
Dentist. Office at the New England House,
Janesville, Wis.
DR. Z. FOLSON.

I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday evening of each week.
I. O. O. F.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office Lappin's
block, Janesville, Wis. Will furnish abstracts of title
and secure money.
BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,
Crockery, Lamp Glass, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind
of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices.
NEW YORK CASH STORE.

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lappin's block.
W. ROBINSON.

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to re-
ceive claims from the United States government.
Special attention paid to rejected patent cases; also
to taxation and patent litigation. Office in May's
building, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, Janes-
ville, Wis.
J. M. MAY.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,
CAN be seen a few doors east of the Post Office, M
Main street. These machines have proved the
superiority over those heretofore offered to the public
from the following merits: The elasticity of the seam.
The complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric.
They are the swiftest machines in use and least liable
to get out of order. They are so simple and complete
in their construction as not to require a practiced hand
to use them. They are in fact and gather.
These machines will be kept in repair one year free
of charge.
SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES.

Price & Co.'s Panning Mills.
ARE called the Best Mills in the state, so say the
wise men of the north, as they have taken the
FIRST PRIZE at the last Fair of Rock county.
The long experience in the business enables them to of-
fer Panning Mills of all sizes.
IMPROVED KIND,
got up in the best style and workmanship, for separating
costs from wheat and cleaning grain seeds and grain
of every variety. We have on hand at all times a first
rate mill that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.
Repairs
done on short notice on reasonable terms. All orders
directed to Price & Co., Janesville, will be promptly at-
tended to. Factory on the steps road to Madison, 5 1/2
miles northwest from Janesville.
PRICE VAN VRANKEN & MYERS.

Received this Day
A Gold Penn, Pencil and Toothpick manufactured
by Leroy W. Fairchild.
Received this day, at
O. J. DEARBORN.

Sabbath School Libraries.
STINGING Books, Class Books, A very large sup-
ply received this day, at
O. J. DEARBORN.

To Masons!
To let a job of Brick Work.
MCKEE & BROS.

Dry Wood for Sale!
DELIVERED to any part of the city, saved or whole.
MCKEE & BROS.

WARRANTED DEEDS FOR SALE.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do
certify that we have purchased Boots (of their
own manufacture) from
Messrs. Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time herewith stated:

Name.	Residence.	Out.	Time Worn.
Henry Wright,	Porter,	\$4 75	15 months.
Richard Miro,	Fulton,	4 00	2 years.
J. F. Antisell,	Rock,	4 50	18 months.
John Lynch,	Porter,	5 00	20 "
Robert J. Coppings,	Janesville,	5 00	20 "
Robert J. Wilson,	Fulton,	6 00	12 "
John Crall,	Porter,	6 00	15 "
C. Seth Cushman,	Janesville,	4 50	12 "
Edward A. Little,	Porter,	4 50	18 "
John Tracy,	Center,	4 00	14 "
John Henry,	Johnstown,	6 00	18 "
David Green,	Janesville,	5 00	18 "
A. J. Bonnett,	Porter,	5 00	26 "
A. L. Rogers,	Porter,	5 00	10 "
John F. Smith,	Janesville,	4 50	18 "
James G. Crank,	Janesville,	4 50	12 "
John Devins,	Plymouth,	4 50	12 "
Clark Popper,	Center,	5 00	17 "
James H. Spinks,	Center,	6 00	12 "
H. March,	Walworth Co.,	7 00	12 "
Thos E. Edwards,	Janesville,	5 00	15 "
Hiram Baker,	Janesville,	4 50	24 "
Samuel Stevens,	Fulton,	4 50	14 "
John Green,	Janey,	5 00	12 "
J. B. Carle,	Porter,	5 00	12 "
Wm Hemmes,	Porter,	5 00	12 "
James Carle,	Rock,	5 00	20 "
Geo Pickering,	La Prairie,	5 00	15 "
G W Cronk,	Center,	5 00	24 "
Wm Mills,	Janesville,	5 00	18 "
N Gray,	Johnstown,	5 00	14 "
G Palmer,	Janesville,	6 00	24 "
Alexander Paul,	Fulton,	6 00	12 "
David Cook,	Janesville,	3 75	12 "
J W D Parker,	Porter,	5 00	11 "

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same
sort," and invite a trial by others than those who cer-
tify to the quality of our work.
A General stock of every article of
BOOTS AND SHOES
kept constantly on hand. **HENNING & THOMAS.**
Janesville, Oct. 15th, 1860.

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.

S. T. SUIT
KENTUCKY SALT RIVER
BOURBON
WHISKEY,

DISTILLERIES!

ADDRESS

S. T. SUIT,
DISTILLER,
Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The above pure and celebrated article is for sale, for
MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
by **TALLMAN & COLLINS,**
Agents by Appointment.

JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC
CATERPILLAR

The most effective and
wholesome Saleratus ever
introduced.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS Everywhere.

MANUFACTORY,
345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,
NEW YORK.

SOLD BY
F. S. ELDRED,
at Janesville, Wis.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
GLASSWARE!

CONSISTING in part of all Sizes and Styles of
Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses,
Goblets, Tumblers, Preserves
and Fruit Dishes,
and all kinds of
TABLE GLASSWARE.
A Large Assortment of all kinds of
TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSED
LANTERNS, LAMPS,
ALL KINDS OF BAR FIXTURES.
A NEW KIND OF BLOWN GLASS
Fruit Jars!
that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requiring
no cork or wax whatever.
GOODS SOLD CHEAP.
September, 11th, 1861.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
FOR
Getting up Clubs.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly!
THE Democrat will continue to be a faithful advo-
cate and supporter of the principles of the republi-
can party. Its energies will be especially devoted to the
west-to the advocacy of western interests and the
assertion of western rights. The administration of
Abraham Lincoln is a subject of special interest and
importance. The great measures of a Pacific railroad
on the central route; free lands for the landless; the
improvement of river navigation; the extension and
reform in all the departments of the federal govern-
ment, will be urged with that zeal and devotion which
have been heretofore the characteristic of our paper.
On all questions it will be loyal to the public good, and only
its advancement through the public good.

THE DEMOCRAT'S CHARACTER
of the Democrat is well established. This important
interest is under the management of one thoroughly fa-
miliar with commercial affairs, and we pledge our honor
that his future shall always be the true index of the
public sentiment. We have no daily more commercial
news than any other paper in Missouri.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR GREAT DOLLAR
WEEKLY!

The largest paper in the country for the price of one
dollar. THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT,
at \$3.00 per annum, is the most complete paper of its
kind in the west. It is especially valuable to River
and Railroad Merchants. It contains the complete
Commercial, River and Telegraph news of each daily
issue, besides all the interesting news matter and editorial
of the Daily.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
Daily, one year, \$5.00
Tri-Weekly, one year, 1.00
Weekly, one year, 1.00
To Clubs: Tri-Weekly: Five copies for \$15; ten
copies for \$25; twenty copies and one to get up of
each for \$50.
Weekly: Ten copies and one to get up of each \$10;
thirty copies and one Tri-Weekly, \$30; fifty copies
and one Daily, \$50.
It is not required that all of a club shall be sent to
one post office; the publisher may send to different
offices, and the subscribers may commence at any time.
Now is time to subscribe.
Papers will be continued ONE WEEK ONLY after expiration
of subscription.
MCKEE & FISHBACH, Proprietors.

WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, &c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all

the LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store

OF

WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Holten, Kemp & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

Holten, Kemp & Co., 1845.

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Electricians

Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors for Med-

icinal purposes, Great West-

ern Dispensary for Patients

Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully solicited. TALLMAN & COLLINS.

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

DEALERS

IN THE WEST.

Just Received,

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT TO

THIS MARKET,

SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA

HATS, AND

Cloth and Velvet Caps.

In short everything

NEW AND GOOD

IN THE TIME.

MEN AND BOYS.

Fine Hats shaped accurately to the head with the

French Conformer, at the

HAT STORE, JOHN R. BEALE.

DOUBLE

Of all Odors the Most Asting!

IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PERFUME IN USE.

Is Stronger than any Imported Article.

ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NIDONOL

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

L. W. BROWN, Window Soap,

Mugent & Country's Soap,

Chlorine Phosphate Soap,

Worley's House Soap,

Harrison's Rose, Honey, Patchouly, Pimento and

Colgate's Soap, in bars for family use,

Translucent, only kind fit to use,

Yankon Shaving foam,

Worley's Ambrosial Tablets,

Colognes, Bay Rum,

Florida Water,

Bathing Towels,

Fine Sponges,

Toilet Goods

of all kinds, at

J. B. TALLMAN & COLLINS.

RAGS! RAGS!

I will pay the highest market price, in cash or

trade, for any quantity of linen, delivered at my

store, West Milwaukee street, just below the Hyatt

House.

Janesville, January 18th, 1860.

W. G. EARLE.

DAILY GAZETTE.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Secretary Seward has returned to Wash-

ington, after a two days' visit to his home

in Auburn. Attorney General Bates has

left Washington on a short visit to his home

at St. Louis. Secretary of War Cameron

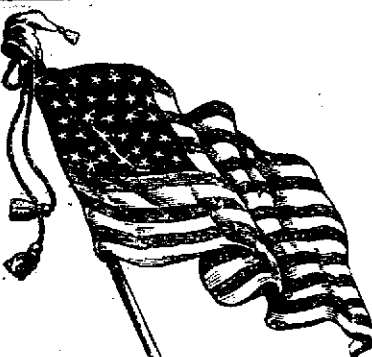
also took a respite of a couple

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 5, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's sail beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committee issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE.

Chairman State Republican Central Com.

Madison, August 12, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Aron are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at OROFORDVILLE, on SATURDAY the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention in Madison, on the 25th.

WESTON MILLER.

ORON GUERNSEY, Assembly Dist. Com.

September 24, 1861.

Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

By order of Committee.

Northern Sympathy.

It is a matter of no great surprise that men in the seceded states, whose position is naturally among the Unionists, are now found acting, perhaps conscientiously, with the malcontents. The wholesale and persistent misrepresentations of the character and objects of the northern people and of the national administration, so industriously tried before them by the southern press, furnishes them no puerile excuse for conduct that in itself is highly reprehensible. It is true that they can put their finger upon no act of the administration, or of the northern people, that in the slightest degree justifies these misrepresentations. As states and individuals they have been treated with the extreme forbearance on the part of the government, and their rights have been religiously respected by the great body of the people of the north.

But it is natural that men who are constantly violating the rights of a whole race of their fellow beings, who are trampling under foot the dearest heritage given to man by his Maker—his personal freedom—should be played by a certain fearful looking-for of some awful but just retribution; and there is no doubt but that they look upon the people of the free states as instruments in the hands of an avenging providence to inflict upon them this retribution. So believing, we might expect to find them trying to avert the blow, however justly deserved the chastisement may appear to them.

But what shall we say of intelligent men in the northern states, who know the feelings and temper of the people; who have seen the reluctance with which the government has been driven to sustain itself, and who still have the hardihood to denounce the government and the people, and sympathize with and aid the rebellion? How ought such men to be looked upon by their fellows, or dealt with by the government? It is in vain for them to dodge the matter by saying that they are in favor of peace. Peace has been out of the question from the day the result of the election last fall was known up to the present moment. No authorized act of the leaders of the insurgent has indicated anything but an aggressive policy; an unflinching determination to dismember and entirely break up this government; to annul the compact between the states, and utterly throw off and repudiate their allegiance to it. They even commenced preparations for such an object long before it could be known that an administration would be chosen adverse to their ostensible claims. They meant to be prepared for any contingency. They had an eye single to the accomplishment of their one great object—the dissolution of the Union; and any other apparent intention exhibited by them has been a mere pretence to palliate the outrage they contemplated, and give them more time for its consummation.

We ask again, then, what can be said of those in our midst who, if they do not openly justify these things, are much more ready to reproach our own government than to condemn its enemies? Is it safe longer to tolerate them? We may be answered that their number is so inconsiderable that they are not worth noticing. We do not believe the answer is sufficient. Secret, associated action is potent even by small numbers, and we cannot estimate the injury that may be perpetrated in the dark, when in daylight all is apparently open and fair. Let us not be accused of counselling unlawful violence upon any one. We repudiate such an idea. If legal means do not stop the mouths of the open sympathizer with rebellion, or prevent his secret machinations, let the withering scorn of the public dry him up, and their wakeful vigilance set at naught his unreasonable purpose. But by all means do not let him escape under the thin subterfuge of "peace," which is lately becoming so common to those who seek the most effectual way to paralyze the arm of the government now stretched out in defence of our dearest rights. This is the most dangerous phase that northern sympathy has yet assumed. Let it be repudiated while it is yet weak, and let the objects of its abettors be fully unmasked.

Mat H. Carpenter on the War.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2, 1861.

ISAAC WOODLE, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have received your favor in regard to my speech to the first regiment, and have read it with great surprise. Nothing could pain me more than to learn that the sentiments and opinions there expressed separate me in the least degree from the democratic party. Especially should I regret to have my political friends in Rock county think I have abandoned one principle for which we have contended; and I am persuaded that a little reflection will satisfy you and them that such is not the case.

The first principle of democracy has been, and is, devotion to our whole country, and fidelity to the constitution of the United States in every particular. Compared with this, all other things are to be held as naught; and even the organization of the democratic party—a party that has shown itself capable of administering the general government, because it has ever sympathized with the principles on which it is founded—should be cheerfully abandoned for the present, if that be necessary, to preserve intact the government our fathers constructed and left to us. The sorrowful song of Judas in the language of every true patriot "remembering" his native land.

"Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth
If I prefer not Jerusalem above my city."
You say some of my friends think that my speech verges upon republicanism, not to say abolitionism, in the method it hints at for prosecuting the war. This remark shows, does it not, that we are still thinking only of party, when we should be thinking only of country. The question is not whether a certain line of conduct will please an abolitionist, but whether it will save the government. No two men can differ upon this proposition, that we have a terrible war upon our hands.

But it may be asked, how can a democrat, who all through the last campaign opposed Lincoln upon the ground that his election would plunge the country in a war, now counsel a conduct of the war that most delights these very republicans who have provoked it?

This question is, to my mind, very easily answered. In the last campaign we all believed that the south were honest in professing their fear for the safety of slavery if Lincoln was elected, and that if so exasperated the south would take up arms. It is perhaps impossible to determine, and it is immaterial, whether the south was honest in that pretence or not. It must be confessed that there are many reasons for believing that the southern leaders desired a dissolution of the Union upon other grounds, and that they would have made the effort of treason if Lincoln had been defeated. Their treatment of Douglas at Charleston, their conduct in the campaign, their undisguised preference for Lincoln's election over that of Douglas, can be explained upon no other hypothesis. The northern democrats treated the south as a father does a sickly son. We sought to avoid a row; we did not think that the election of Lincoln would justify the south in rebelling, but we feared it would have that effect. Therefore we sought to avoid the struggle by preventing what we feared would cause it. We labored faithfully, but were defeated; and the influence of the south tended to that result. We were defeated in consequence of our fidelity to what we believed the just rights of the south under the constitution; and the south, which might by constitutional means have rendered Mr. Lincoln's administration powerless for harm, scorned peaceful securities, and flew to arms. A more disgraceful act of ingratitude is not recorded in history. The democrats of the north had for years defended southern rights, at the expense of popularity and place at home; we had, for adhering to their cause, been driven from office in every northern state; and the first time that the consequences of their conduct were visited upon them, as well as upon us, they rebelled. Northern democrats then firmly resolved that the rebellion should be put down, and the government sustained.

Did we mean what we said, or not? I take it we did. If so, all the old issues are to be forgotten. We must "leave the dead past to bury its dead," and we have but one question before us, how can this rebellion be most speedily and most effectually crushed. We have nothing to do with republicanism or abolitionism; we have simply to choose the readiest means to a wished for end.

Mr. Secretary Smith in a recent speech says—

"The theory of this government is that the states are sovereign within their proper sphere. The GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NO MORE RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day."

"It is not the province of the government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the states of the Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way."

Well, to every word of this, of course, everybody subscribes. But does Mr. Smith think that he solves the great question that lies at the gate of the government, by these trite commonplaces? It is not the province of the government to enter into a crusade against slavery; but I take it to be the undoubted province of the government to maintain its authority in every state, by any and all necessary means; and when a state is in rebellion, to reduce it to obedience in the most summary way; and if this

can only be done by sweeping away slavery, then it is the province of this government, and its bounden duty, too, sweep slavery away.

The most favorable view of the matter, is to treat the south as an independent power at war with us. This the revolted states claim to be, and they ought to thank us for treating them accordingly. And everybody knows that if such were the case, we should be justified by the laws of nations in despoiling them of their property; and at the same time the south slaves are property. Grotius (the father of international law) says, book 3, chap. 5, sec. 1 (ed. by Whewell). "Cicero says it is not against nature to despoil him whom it is honorable to kill. Wherefore it is not to be wondered at, if the laws of nations permit the property of enemies to be destroyed and ravaged, when it has permitted them to be killed." Polybius says that by the laws of war, all "munitions of the enemy, ports, cities, men, ships, fruits and everything of like kind may be either plundered or destroyed."

"And in Livy we read: there are certain rights of war which may be exercised and must be submitted to; as to burn crops, to destroy buildings, to drive off booty of cattle and men." Again book 3, chapter 6, "of the right of acquiring things captured in war." Section 5 he says: "Those things are supposed to be taken from the enemy, which are taken from his subjects."

Burlamaqui, volume 2, chapter 7, says: "I. As to the goods of an enemy it is certain that the state of war permits us to carry them off, to ravage, to spoil, or even entirely to despoil them." Again section 2. "This right of spoil or plunder, extends in general to all things belonging to the enemy, and the law of nations properly so called, does not exempt even sacred things." This last quotation "sacred things," embraces precisely what some seem to think slavery is.

This is the undoubted law of nations; and is daily acted on by independent powers at war with each other. I am not aware that it has ever been claimed for rebels that they were entitled to a more tender treatment than the law of nations prescribes to public enemies.

The first diplomatic note addressed by this government to any foreign power, written by Mr. Jefferson, complained that the British army had carried away slaves belonging to the inhabitants of the United States; not that the carrying away of slaves was an improper act of war, but that they had been carried away after the treaty of peace had been signed, and in direct violation of the 7th article of that treaty. Not only would the government be justified in capturing slaves in the south, but by the familiar principles of national law, they are contraband of war; in which (if the slave trade were lawful) neutrals could not traffic with the south. Articles peculiarly subversive to war, without which the enemy could not carry it on at great advantage over his antagonist, are contraband.

Vattel, Law of Nations, book 3, chapter 7, section 112.

Bynkershoek on War, chapter 10.

Now, whether slaves are subservient to war, and put the south on a superior footing to us, let the south speak for herself.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser rejoices over the immense service of the slaves of the rebels, as follows:

"The total white population of the eleven states now comprising the confederacy is between five and six millions, and therefore, to fill up the ranks of the proposed army about ten per cent of the entire white population will be required. In any other country than our own such a draft could not be met; but the southern states can furnish that number of men and still not leave the material interests of the country in a suffering condition."

"Those who are incapacitated for bearing arms can oversee the plantations, and the negroes can go on undisturbed in their usual labors. In the north the case is different; the men who join the army of subjugation are the laborers, the mechanics and the factory operatives. Nearly every man from that section, especially those from the rural districts, leaves some branch of industry to suffer during his absence."

"The institution of slavery in the south alone enables her to place in the field a force so much larger in proportion to her white population than the north, or indeed than any country which is dependent entirely on free labor. The institution is a tower of strength to the south, particularly in the present crisis, and our enemies will be likely to find that the 'moral cancer,' about which their orators are so fond of prating, is really one of the most effective weapons employed against them by the south. Whatever number of men may be needed for this war, we are confident our people stand ready to furnish them. We are all enlisted for the war, and there must be no holding back until the independence of the south is fully acknowledged."

The method heretofore employed in prosecuting this war has carried to every Virginia secessionist a home market for whatever our troops have needed in that state. We have paid twice its value in coin for everything, including damages for trampling down crops. The coin we pay out is instantly exchanged for Southern Confederacy bonds, and finds its way into the treasury of secession, to equip rebel armies. They can stand such a war easier than we can, and perhaps longer. The war has been a source of profit to the rebels, and expense only to the loyalists.

The wickedness of this revolt has no parallel; and the government would be justified in employing the most stringent means to suppress it. It has been coaxed and caressed long enough to see that the south are not inclined to lay down their arms as a matter of politeness. No appeal to their reason, their justice or their loyalty can avail, for they seem to have neither. Now let them be pursued and hunted with fire and sword, with halter and confiscation, until they return to their obedience to the constitution and the laws; and then and

not before, can they claim to hold their slaves under the constitution. When they permit peace, they can claim the rights of peace; but they cannot insist that we shall guarantee to them all the benefits of peace while they are visiting upon us all the horrors of war. Suppose we march an army into the rebel states, and capture slaves, who is to complain of it? The loyal states will not; the rebel states cannot. They have forced a state of war upon us, and now must take the legitimate consequences, one of which I have shown this to be. The right of the master to hold his slave under the constitution is admitted AS A CIVIL RIGHT; but when he throws off the constitution, and levies war against it, how absurd it is to say that he may nevertheless turn the constitution against itself, and make it protect him while he destroys it. This makes the constitution give aid and comfort to its own enemies: makes it contribute to its own destruction. The cry of our northern press, that this war must be so fought as to respect the rights which southern citizens would enjoy under the constitution if they were at peace with it, IS TREASON. It is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. Enemies not in a very rhetorical sense, as we bandy words on the stump, but enemies in arms, and whose artillery is trained on the federal capital. Every word spoken to protect the rights of a rebel, is a word spoken to weaken the government by narrowing the means which the government has of reducing him to obedience. I must confess I am tired and sick of it; and if I cannot denounce it inside the democratic party, I am ready to go out.

It is said this will drive Kentucky out of the Union.

Kentucky's greatest living son, in a recent speech in Boston says:

"Fellow citizens, I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the stars and stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which they have been torn. 'Nowhere have I heard the word compromise—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. So long as the rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise—nothing but the honor of the country and the integrity of the government; and who, but him who is really to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?'"

How favorably the loyal language of this eloquent extract contrasts with the halting, fault-finding, treason-aiding tone of a portion of the northern press. If such are the sentiments of Kentucky, then she will not go out of the Union because the government distinguishes between its friends and its foes. If on the other hand, Kentucky is disloyal and rotten, is hypocritically remaining in the Union as Virginia did, till she was smoked out, for the purpose of controlling the policy of the government for the benefit of southern traitors, then the quicker she goes the better; we should have less to fear from her as an open enemy than as a false friend.

Pardon so long a letter, but I could not more briefly discuss the matter. I believe what I have contended for is true, and I have great confidence in truth.

Very truly yours,

MAT. H. CARPENTER.

A POLITE RESPONSE TO FREMONT.—REV. M. D. CONWAY, of this city, in concluding his discourse on Sunday, spoke as follows of the gallant commander of the west:

There rings through every mind here to-day that noblest word which the war has yet elicited—the proclamation of the gallant commander of the west, who has shown himself a Roman Curia, brave and manly enough to leap straight into the heart of this conflict. His steel rang true upon the flint of rebellion, and brought forth a spark of true fire. God grant that it may dash through the land and light the train of liberty that yet sleeps unfired under the encroachments of slavery!

When this war is up to the standard of John C. Fremont, the country will be saved. Hitherto known as the daring heart that first planted the stars and stripes upon the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, henceforth the nobler fame awaits him, of one who first placed the standard on the highest summit of liberty and humanity that ranged within his possible authority. Years ago, before his name was echoed through the land, as one for the highest office in the country, it was my privilege of face to face to touch that brave man's hand, and look into his "mild and magnificent eye," and I never did so without feeling that there was a power sheathed in that brain and nerve which would one day be unsheathed for his country, and lead the van of honor like King Arthur's sword Excalibur, that struck only for the right, and whose stroke never failed.

The nation cried for a leader—a man: lo, he is here! He takes the step that congress was too timid to take. He pauses not to ask: "will this advance my chances for next presidency?" not "whether, if the country is restored, this step will not make me an object of special odium to the south?" He stops not to consider if it may not bring the lurking dagger near to his heart. Nor does he seek to shift the responsibility on others. Upon the banner of the west his own hand wrote the golden words in the eye of the world: "Their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared free men."

That one sentence will do more to strike terror to the hearts of our enemies, to strengthen us at home, to gain honor abroad, than all that has been done at Washington for thirty years.

Henceforth the genius of America adopts Fremont as her darling hero.—Cincinnati Gazette Sept. 2.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.—The Colonel of a volunteer regiment tells us the following authentic story. While his regiment was forming several preachers applied for the situation of chaplain. He left the choice altogether to the regiment. One candidate preached without the desired success, a colleague having outdone him. To secure his election, he said: "Boys, I am a fighting man; I fought Yankee Sullivan."

Having proved his assertion, this decided the election in his favor. The other reverend, seeing himself defeated, offered his services as teamster to the regiment. We don't say that Parson Goodwin, of the "Yankee Sullivan." Probably he was the person who volunteered to drive the miles. Indianapolis Sentinel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FROM THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. The following order has been issued by Lieut. Gen. Scott, Sept. 3d: The General-in-Chief is happy to announce that the treasury department, in order to meet future payment to the troops, is about to supply, besides coin as heretofore, treasury notes in 5's, 10's and 20's, as good as gold at all banks and government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transmission by mail from officers and men to their families. Good husbands, fathers, sisters and brothers, serving under the stars and stripes, will thus have ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering which could not be reached by coin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. The schooner H. Middleton, with a cargo of naval stores from Charleston for Liverpool, was seized by the frigate Roanoke while trying to run the blockade. A prize crew was put aboard and arrived here this morning. She was originally intended for a privateer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. Special to Post.—Richmond papers are in ecstasies over their troops' occupation of Munson's Hill, and declare that an onward movement will soon be made. It is reported that Mr. Ely, M. C. from Rochester, New York, will soon be released. Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has arrived here.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4. One bark and four schooners were seized by the United States Marshal to-day, under the confiscation act.

BOSTON, Sept. 4. James Leguire, hailing from Halifax, N. S., was arrested in this city to-day, on charges of conspiracy against the government. He has been committed for trial at the next term of the United States district court. Bail was refused. Leguire was bound for Memphis. A sword was found in his trunk and other suspicious circumstances led to his arrest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. Eight more vessels were seized to-day by government officers. Four companies of sharpshooters, including the Massachusetts and Michigan companies, left for the south to-day.

The Post's special says that a person just from Richmond, states that the arch traitor Jeff. Davis, died at Richmond last week. A despatch from Rosecrans speaks very encouragingly of affairs in western Virginia. It is reported that the rebels are in the vicinity of Chain Bridge.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4. James Chapin of Vicksburg, who was reported to be a captain in the rebel army, was arrested at the residence of his father-in-law in this village, by the United States marshal Burke, of Albany, by virtue of a warrant of the secretary of state. He is to go to Ft. Lafayette.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4. A copy of the Richmond Despatch of Tuesday, received by a flag of truce at Old Point, contains the following items of news. A despatch from Charleston dated Sunday night, says a brig laden with coffee ran the blockade of Sunday morning, also a vessel with fruit. Ship Liverpool arrived at Beaufort last week. Ship Alliance which arrived in Beaufort last week, is spoken of by the Examiner as laden with arms, ammunition, thread, quinine &c. The despatch says we may in a few days expect Beauregard and Johnston's report of the battle at Manassas.

The Petersburg Express of Monday gives an account of the taking of Fort Hatteras, and says a number of wounded escaped on a steambot.

It gives the number killed and wounded at about eighty, and says that those who escaped from the Fort contend that the magazine exploded, but expresses doubts, and adds, our last advices from North Carolina are up to eight o'clock last night; at that hour it was known in Goldsboro, that a formidable Yankee fleet was in sight of Fort Macon, which commands the entrance to Beaufort Harbor, and is spoken of as the most formidable fortification on the coast of North Carolina.

An attack was expected on Monday morning. The garrison is well prepared for assault, and will resist to the last. The excitement throughout North Carolina and eastern Virginia is intense.

No mention is made in the despatch of the illness of Jeff Davis, but it is certain that there is a proclamation of the President calling Congress together on the 2d inst., on account of its failing to deliver to the President for his signature, the bill authorizing the military appointments.

PORT MONROE, Sept. 3. The confederate slaves at Old Point now number one thousand eight hundred, including women and children.

A flag of truce has come in from Norfolk with the crew of the bark Rowena and Glen and schooner Mary Alice, and brig Joseph, all captured by privateer Dixie, with the exception of the Joseph, which was taken by privateer Savannah. The captain and mates of the Glen are retained as prisoners at Richmond.

The captain of the Mary Alice is almost direct from Charleston. He reports that the fleet there does not exceed four thousand men; that they apprehend an attack from recent naval expeditions. Colonel Corcoran was lately put in iron's several hours for refusing to answer to his name at roll call.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Sept. 4. Gen. Pope arrived here last night on the government boat Hannibal City, and leaves this evening to take the field in Missouri. The Home Guard, of this place, under Capt. Steinewald, forty strong, accompany him as a body guard.

The rebels have torn up the railroad track and cut down telegraph poles between Hannibal and Shelbyville. Martin Green was between these places yesterday with a force of 2,000 well armed men. He had two pieces of artillery—one 9 and a 6 pounder. His camp was on the south side of the road.

Col. Moore of Missouri, and Col. Smith the Illinois 16th, with a few Union troops, came across the river and camped at the Quincy House to-day. Their force is mainly at Hannibal. They reached that place yesterday after a march of thirty miles.

Gen. Harbat is reported west of Shelbyville with twelve or fifteen hundred Iowa and Illinois troops. I am authorized to say that the reports that Gen. Fremont had disapproved and countermanded Gen. Pope's orders regarding the policy he had adopted in North Missouri, and particularly with regard to levying contributions in Marion county and at Palmyra, are without the slightest foundation of truth. Gen. Pope will proceed immediately with such force as will insure the complete execution of his policy.

Special despatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. The greatest active has prevailed to-day all along the line of the enemy's advance. They have thrown a strong force to near the Chain Bridge, and are intrenching on the hills commanding the Chain Bridge. A balloon reconnaissance made this afternoon disclosed a long column of Confederates stretching up as if coming from Lees-

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FROM THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. The following order has been issued by Lieut. Gen. Scott, Sept. 3d: The General-in-Chief is happy to announce that the treasury department, in order to meet future payment to the troops, is about to supply, besides coin as heretofore, treasury notes in 5's, 10's and 20's, as good as gold at all banks and government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transmission by mail from officers and men to their families. Good husbands, fathers, sisters and brothers, serving under the stars and stripes, will thus have ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering which could not be reached by coin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. The schooner H. Middleton, with a cargo of naval stores from Charleston for Liverpool, was seized by the frigate Roanoke while trying to run the blockade. A prize crew was put aboard and arrived here this morning. She was originally intended for a privateer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. Special to Post.—Richmond papers are in ecstasies over their troops' occupation of Munson's Hill, and declare that an onward movement will soon be made. It is reported that Mr. Ely, M. C. from Rochester, New York, will soon be released. Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has arrived here.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4. One bark and four schooners were seized by the United States Marshal to-day, under the confiscation act.

BOSTON, Sept. 4. James Leguire, hailing from Halifax, N. S., was arrested in this city to-day, on charges of conspiracy against the government. He has been committed for trial at the next term of the United States district court. Bail was refused. Leguire was bound for Memphis. A sword was found in his trunk and other suspicious circumstances led to his arrest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. Eight more vessels were seized to-day by government officers. Four companies of sharpshooters, including the Massachusetts and Michigan companies, left for the south to-day.

The Post's special says that a person just from Richmond, states that the arch traitor Jeff. Davis, died at Richmond last week. A despatch from Rosecrans speaks very encouragingly of affairs in western Virginia. It is reported that the rebels are in the vicinity of Chain Bridge.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4. James Chapin of Vicksburg, who was reported to be a captain in the rebel army, was arrested at the residence of his father-in-law in this village, by the United States marshal Burke, of Albany, by virtue of a warrant of the secretary of state. He is to go to Ft. Lafayette.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4. A copy of the Richmond Despatch of Tuesday, received by a flag of truce at Old Point, contains the following items of news. A despatch from Charleston dated Sunday night, says a brig laden with coffee ran the blockade of Sunday morning, also a vessel with fruit. Ship Liverpool arrived at Beaufort last week. Ship Alliance which arrived in Beaufort last week, is spoken of by the Examiner as laden with arms, ammunition, thread, quinine &c. The despatch says we may in a few days expect Beauregard and Johnston's report of the battle at Manassas.

The Petersburg Express of Monday gives an account of the taking of Fort Hatteras, and says a number of wounded escaped on a steambot.

It gives the number killed and wounded at about eighty, and says that those who escaped from the Fort contend that the magazine exploded, but expresses doubts, and adds, our last advices from North Carolina are up to eight o'clock last night; at that hour it was known in Goldsboro, that a formidable Yankee fleet was in sight of Fort Macon, which commands the entrance to Beaufort Harbor, and is spoken of as the most formidable fortification on the coast of North Carolina.

An attack was expected on Monday morning. The garrison is well prepared for assault, and will resist to the last. The excitement throughout North Carolina and eastern Virginia is intense.

No mention is made in the despatch of the illness of Jeff Davis, but it is certain that there is a proclamation of the President calling Congress together on the 2d inst., on account of its failing to deliver to the President for his signature, the bill authorizing the military appointments.

PORT MONROE, Sept. 3. The confederate slaves at Old Point now number one thousand eight hundred, including women and children.

A flag of truce has come in from Norfolk with the crew of the bark Rowena and Glen and schooner Mary Alice, and brig Joseph, all captured by privateer Dixie, with the exception of the Joseph, which was taken by privateer Savannah. The captain and mates of the Glen are retained as prisoners at Richmond.

The captain of the Mary Alice is almost direct from Charleston. He reports that the fleet there does not exceed four thousand men; that they apprehend an attack from recent naval expeditions. Colonel Corcoran was lately put in iron's several hours for refusing to answer to his name at roll call.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Sept. 4. Gen. Pope arrived here last night on the government boat Hannibal City, and leaves this evening to take the field in Missouri. The Home Guard, of this place, under Capt. Steinewald, forty strong, accompany him as a body guard.

The rebels have torn up the railroad track and cut down telegraph poles between Hannibal and Shelbyville. Martin Green was between these places yesterday with a force of 2,000 well armed men. He had two pieces of artillery—one 9 and a 6 pounder. His camp was on the south side of the road.

Col. Moore of Missouri, and Col. Smith the Illinois 16th, with a few Union troops, came across the river and camped at the Quincy House to-day. Their force is mainly at Hannibal. They reached that place yesterday after a march of thirty miles.

Gen. Harbat is reported west of Shelbyville with twelve or fifteen hundred Iowa and Illinois troops. I am authorized to say that the reports that Gen. Fremont had disapproved and countermanded Gen. Pope's orders regarding the policy he had adopted in North Missouri, and particularly with regard to levying contributions in Marion county and at Palmyra, are without the slightest foundation of truth. Gen. Pope will proceed immediately with such force as will insure the complete execution of his policy.

Special despatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. The greatest active has prevailed to-day all along the line of the enemy's advance. They have thrown a strong force to near the Chain Bridge, and are intrenching on the hills commanding the Chain Bridge. A balloon reconnaissance made this afternoon disclosed a long column of Confederates stretching up as if coming from Lees-

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FROM THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. The following order has been issued by Lieut. Gen. Scott, Sept. 3d: The General-in-Chief is happy to announce that the treasury department, in order to meet future payment to the troops, is about to supply, besides coin as heretofore, treasury notes in 5's, 10's and 20's, as good as gold at all banks and government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transmission by mail from officers and men to their families. Good husbands, fathers, sisters and brothers, serving under the stars and stripes, will thus have ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering which could not be reached by coin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. The schooner H. Middleton, with a cargo of naval stores from Charleston for Liverpool, was seized by the frigate Roanoke while trying to run the blockade. A prize crew was put aboard and arrived here this morning. She was originally intended for a privateer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. Special to Post.—Richmond papers are in ecstasies over their troops' occupation of Munson's Hill, and declare that an onward movement will soon be made. It is reported that Mr. Ely, M. C. from Rochester, New York, will soon be released. Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has arrived here.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4. One bark and four schooners were seized by the United States Marshal to-day, under the confiscation act.

BOSTON, Sept. 4. James Leguire, hailing from Halifax, N. S., was arrested in this city to-day, on charges of conspiracy against the government. He has been committed for trial at the next term of the United States district court. Bail was refused. Leguire was bound for Memphis. A sword was found in his trunk and other suspicious circumstances led to his arrest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. Eight more vessels were seized to-day by government officers. Four companies of sharpshooters, including the Massachusetts and Michigan companies, left for the south to-day.

The Post's special says that a person just from Richmond, states that the arch traitor Jeff. Davis, died at Richmond last week. A despatch from Rosecrans speaks very encouragingly of affairs in western Virginia. It is reported that the rebels are in the vicinity of Chain Bridge.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4. James Chapin of Vicksburg, who was reported to be a captain in the rebel army, was arrested at the residence of his father-in-law in this village, by the United States marshal Burke, of Albany, by virtue of a warrant of the secretary of state. He is to go to Ft. Lafayette.

